INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1865.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

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VOL. XVIII NO. 66– BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

Who Will Succeed Gandhiji As Congress Dictator?

A.I.C.C. TO CONSIDER QUESTION AT AHMEDABAD.

Two More "Soldiers" Join Mahatma's Army.

KHARAG BAHADUR'S LETTER TO GANDHIJI.

"Atoning For The Sins Of Gurkhas At Jullianwalla."

MAHATMA TO REACH BORSAD TO-DAY.

After five days' march Mahatma and his "army" of Satyagrahis camped at Anand on Sunday. Monday being a day of rest and silence for Gandhiji, the march was not resumed out the party busied itself with spinning and prayers.

The Satyagraha "army" starts from Anand to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 for Nappa where it will make a halt and then continue its march reaching Borsad by evening.

Mahatma's "army" is "reinforced" by two more "soldiers"—Shankar Kaleikar and Kharag Bahadur, the young Gurkha who in defence of the honour of a Nepali girl was convicted of murder in Calcutta. In a letter to Mahatmaji Kharag Bahadur writes "I always believed in non-violence" "I am joining your army" to atone for the sins of Gurkha soldiers at Jallianwalla."

An A. P. Message states that small pox has broken in Gandhiji "Army" and one volunteer is down with it.

The report that Mahatma might suspend his march to attend A. I. C. C. meeting is emphatically contradicted. The A. I. C. C. meeting, however, will have the benefit of Mahatmaji advice as Pandit Jawaharlal and other members will see Gandhiji before attending the meeting.

One of the important questions before the A. I. C. C., it is understood, is the appointment of the Congress Dictator in the case of Gandhiji's arrest.

SMALL-POX IN MAHATMA'S ARMY.

(From Our Special Representative)

AHMEDABAD, Mar 17.

It has now been finally decided that there shall be no change either in the venue or the date of the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee The Working Committee meets at Ahmedabad on 20th instant and the A. I. C. C. on the day following. The Congress President and several prominent leaders are expected to see Gandhiji at his camp before the meeting. It is out of question that Gandhiji might come back to Ahmedabad for the meeting.

The campaign he had launched, Gandhiji said, was not a joke as some seemed to imagine. None should have any fear that he was bound on another Himalayan blunder. He and his batch had taken a vow that they would not return to the Ashram until their object was won.

CONGRESS DICTATOR AFTER GANDHI?

Pandit Jawaharlal will see and consult Gandhiji before he comes down to Ahmedabad. What important things A. I. C. C. will discuss is still a question to many as the resolutions tabled so far for discussion do not refer to any immediate action. Enquiries made in the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee's office did not elicit any definite information. It is, however, taken as certain that the question regarding the appointment of a successor after Gandhiji's arrest will be discussed in the Committee and the general lines of the future campaign of Civil Disobedience will be chalked out.

NO SIDE-TRACKING OF ISSUES.

The suggestion that after Gandhiji's arrest Satyagraha should take the form of a non-violent march to the Viceregal House in Delhi does not find much favour in the local Congress circles. The general consensus of opinion is that the issue of Salt Tax on which the battle has been raised ought not to be side-tracked at least for some days more.

The District Congress Committees in Gujerat have busied themselves in enrolling volunteers for the campaign. The Ahmedabad Congress Committee has already enlisted 250 volunteers and fresh applications are pouring in.

Last night, Mr. Manilal Kothari accompanied by Mr. Rohit Mehta of the Youth League and Mr. Venilal Buch of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal addressed a mass meeting at Viramgam. The party was taken in a procession amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Speeches were delivered showing how the country was completely ruined by the British rule. In response to Mr. Kothari's appeal 10 volunteers were enlisted and about Rs. 500 were collected on the spot.

PICE AUCTIONED FOR RS. 200.

In a mass meeting held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, 45 volunteers were enrolled and Rs. 500 collected. A Copper pice gifen by a young boy was auctioned by Mr. Kothari for Rs. 200 on the spot. Three fountain pens worth a few annas each were auctioned at Rs. 10 each. One of them was brought by a Muslim. Mr. Kharak Bahadur, the brave Sikh youth has been admitted into the first batch of Satyagrahis. The strength of the Swaraj "Army" marching with Gandhiji now numbers 81.

GANDHIJI'S "ARMY" TAKES REST.

—:o:—

Will Leave Anand To-day.

(From Our Special Representative)

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

To-day being the silence day of Gandhiji, the Swaraj Army did not proceed on its march. Although the day is apparently meant for rest, which is essential for Gandhiji after the fatigue of five days' continuous journey, he has busied himself in writing for his papers and to correspondents.

Streams of people are flowing into the camp to have Bapuji's *darshan*.

The Charotar Education Society has done excellent arrangements for the camping of the volunteers and Gandhiji has been putting up in the hostel of the Society. Tomorrow morning they all leave Anand and march on to Nappa, Nappa, a village miday betwn a village midway between Anand and Borsad.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

—:o:—

TUESDAY 6-30:—Satyagrahi "Army" to start from Anand for Nappa.

TUESDAY 12 noon:—Halt at Nappa and resume march for Borsad.

TUESDAY evening:—Camping for the night at BORSAD.

WHAT BENN COULD NOT ANSWER.

—:o:—

Has Gandhiji Broken The Law.?

LONDON, March 17.

In House of Commons Mr. Howard Bury asked for information eggarding passive resistence at G. J. he alleged was due to Mahatma P. Railway Works at Byculla which Gandhi's Civil Disobedience movement.

Mr. Benn said he had no information except what had appeared in the Press.

Mr. Howard Bury asked what was the number of casualities since the commencement of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign on March 112 due to clashes with the forces of law and oder.

Mr. Benn stated that as far as he was aware there had been no casualities from clashes except in Byculla instance.

Mr. Howard Bury:—"Has Mr. Gandhi actually broken the law or not?

Mr. Benn:—Mr. Howard Bury really must not put question from day to day of this delicate nature. (Cries: Why not?)

Mr. Benn:—"If we wishes to put the question of that kind he must give notice in order that I should have accurate information.

The Speaker's intervention prevented Mr. Howard Bury from putting further supplementary question.—Reuter.

"TO ATONE FOR GURKHA'S SIN AT JALLIANWALLA."

—:o:—

Kharag Bahadur Joins Gandhiji's "Army."

ANAND, March 17.

Mahatma Gandhi has enlisted two more volunteers in the party he is leading to Jalalpur. One is Shanker Kalekar, son of Kaka Kalekar, Principal of National College and the other is a Nepalese youth, Kharag Bahadur Singh who had to kill Hiralal, to save the

(Continued on page 7.)

MR. SEN-GUPTA IN RANGOON.

—:o:—

City Observes Hartal.

TRIAL TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

—:o:—

RANGOON, March 17.

The trial of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, who has been detained in the Central Jail, will commence tomorrow morning before Mr. M. S. Collis, I.C.S., District Magistrate.

Partial hartal is being observed to-day in the town especially by Bengali shopkeepers and Gujarati jewellers since the arrival of Mr. Sen Gupta.—A. P.

SEN-GUPTA IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Well Looked After.

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

Mr. Sen Gupta who was brought here this morning from Calcutta under police escort, it is now definitely known, has been lodged in the Rangoon Central Jail. He has been given a room with a bath room attached, and fitted specially for the occasion with electric lights.

Mr. Sen Gupta looked cheerful. —A. P.

ARREST OF MAYOR.

—:o:—

Calcutta's Protest Against Burma Govt. Action.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

In response to the special requisition a meeting of the Corporation was held this evening which recorded strong indignation at the Mayor's arrest and unanimously passed a resolution to condemning the action of the Burma Government as unwarranted and calculated to stifle free expression of public opinion and strike at the root of Nationalist movement in India.

Passionate speeches eulogising the services of Mr. J. M Sengupta to the country and specially to Corporation and also appreciating his attitude for not taking bail in accordance with the principles of a true Satyagrahi were made by several members.

"All talk about Round Table Conference and Dominion Status becomes a mockery, delusion and snare when we find even the Mayor of the Second City in the Empire is taken away from the field of activities by a mere executive fiat" said Coucillor Mr. Stinhindra Mukerjee.

A striking feature of the meeting was the absence of Non-Congress Hindu, Mahomedan and European Councillors with a few exceptions.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The dispute between the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the different District Congress Committees in Calcutta, which are mostly manned by members of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's party in connection with the selection of candidates at the ensuing Corporation elections, reached another stage yesterday when, at a general meeting, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee upheld the action of the Executive Committee, declared the pledges issued by the District Committees null and void and cancelled nominations not sanctioned by the Election Board of the B.P.C.C.—A.

OFFICIATING GOVERNOR FOR BENGAL.

—:o:—

PATNA, March 17.

There is a persistent rumour that Sir Hugh Stephenson will be invited again to officiate as Governor of Bengal when Sir Stanley Jackson proceeds on leave.—A. P.

HOLI GREETINGS TO MEERUT ACCUSED.

—:o:—

ALL HAPPY AND CHEERFUL.

Interested In Mahatmaji's March.

MEERUT, March 17.

Mr. Jyotipershad and Mr. B. Joshi, Advocates, with friends visited the Meerut accused for Holi greetings yesterday. They are all quite happy and healthy and are very inquisitive and interested in Mahatma's campaign.

Ghose Saigal, Mukerji and Desai are specially sympathetic. They very much like Mahatma's moving on foot from village to village and hope that the country will follow his example. Banerji believes that Mahatma's movement will get good support and following from Bengal.—Free Press.

"I CAN'T UNDERSTAND THE PROCEEDINGS."

—:o:—

ALWE'S COMPLAINT TO MEERUT JUDGE.

MEERUT, March 17.

When the Meerut case was taken up this morning accused Alwe at the outset said that he did not unnerstand the proceedings although other accused were preparing their defence. The Court said the evidence was being interpreted to him and everything possible was being done under the law. More than this was impossible, but any difficulty that he might be labouring under would be considered by the Court.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, who arrived here to-day was among defence counsel present.

Marindranath Mukerjee, a search witness of Bhatpara was examined by Mr. Mitter. He was cross-examined at great length by accused Banerjee and Kisorilal Ghosh.

Banerjee put questions to witness ostensibly to indicate that the main activities of the Bengal Jute Workers Union were directed to help jute workers in matters such as realising compensation from companies, recovery of unpaid wages, affording legal assistance and giving unemployment benefit. Witness admitted that the Union provided railway fares to destitute and dismissed workers and on occasions burial expenses and also maternity benefits. In order to save workers from money-lending "sharks" Union gave loans at reasonable rates of interest. After a few other witnesses were examined and ross-examined the court rose for the day.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MEERUT DAY.

—:o:—

Demonstrations All Over Country On March 20.

It is understood to observe the 20th March as the Meerut Day throughout India. Demonstrations and proceessions of workers and youths will be organised to collect Funds for their defence.

TROUBLE IN KHEL COUNTRY.

—:o:—

QUETTA, March 17.

Reports from Zhob indicate that a small party of militia experienced difficulties with tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Suleiman Khel country, Help has been sent to them.—AA. P.

GANDHIJI TO BE ARRESTED SHORTLY.

Whitehall Agitated Over Resignation Of Village Officials.

MAHATMA MIGHT SUCCEED IN PARALYSING GOVT.

LONDON, March 16.

"Is the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi imminent? According to well-informed circles, the arrest of Mahatmaji is likely to take place without any further delay. The question of attitude to be taken up towards Mahatmaji was brought into prominence when the arrest of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel took place without a warning to anybody. It was then decided, as it soon became well-known that the Executive should play the game of 'wait and see' and not percipitate a crisis. This was understood to mean that Mahatmaji would be allowed to proceed to the spot chosen by him without molestation and to manufacture salt, as long as the movement did not become violent. But the authorities did not bargain for developmen of epidemic of resignations by Villege Officials. The Government, it is stated, do not like this development and as a result, it is believed consultations have taken place, as a result of which Mahamaji would be arrested immediately.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

The "Sunday Times" confirms this report and publishes prominently that it learns from well-informed circles that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is imminent. Continuing the paper further confirms that this is due to the situation which has arisen as a result of the resignations of Village Head-men in the District in response to the appeal which Mahatma Gandhi makes during his march.

The paper concludes that not even in the greatest champions of Official toleration can countenance his movement amongst the Villege Officials.—Free Press Beam Service.

"PARALYSING ADMINISTRATION."

—:o:—

RESIGNATION OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS TELLS.

LONDON, Marc h16.

Despatches to the "Observer," from its Bombay corresponden confirm that the Bombay Government do feel considerably upset over the resignations of Village Officials and that they are contemplating the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. He, however, suggests that decision has not yet been taken and that the Bombay Government are still watching the progress of Mahatmaji's march and that decision to arrest him would be take only if resignations by Village Officers become widespread.

PARALYSING ADMINISTRATION

The "Observer's" Bombay correspondent further says that up to now the Bombay Government have taken the view that advantages of conviving at Gandhiji's violation of Salt Law were far greater than those of making a martyr of Gandhiji by arresting him. The Government of Bomoay would adhere to that opinion provided these resignations of Village Officials cease. If resignations continue, then Bombay Government cannot tolerate its spread, as it might succeed in paralysing the administration.

administration.—Free Press Beam Service.

"IT PAYS US TO REMAIN IN INDIA."

—:o:—

"PLAIN FACTS" IN BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON, March 16.

In view of the possibility of early arrest of Mahatma Gandh support is canvassed in the Britis Press for such a move. Und the caption "Plain Words ab India,' the "Sunday Times" say

SETH GOVINDDAS & MR. DWARKA PRASAD MISRA.

—:o:—

Leave For A. I. C. C. Meeting.

JUBBULPORE, March 17.

Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra left for Bombay en route Ahmedabad to attend the meeting of the A. I. C.C They propose breaking journey at Betul for Congress propaganda.—Free Press.

"WAR COUNCIL" IN BENGAL FORMED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

A "War Council" to carry out Mahatma's programme of Civil Disobedience was formed at a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee with Sjt. Satischandra Das Gupta of Khadi Prathistan as President and Sjts. Satindranath Sen, Prafulla Ghosh of Abhoy Ashram and Suren Gosh as members who are drawn from the rival Congress groups. This Council will be independent of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and will take instructions from the All-India Congress Committee only.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 17.

Previous closing rate	14.97
To-day's opening rate	14.90
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	15.16
Difference	plus .19

Broach expectation ..... Rs

LIVERPOOL

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR A

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, March 17.
Bombay Dyeing 777, 75 80, 87, 81, 99, 88, 91.
Century 283, 87, 83, 87, 88, 87.
Colaba 140, 41.
Crescent 88.
Fazul 252, 22, 28, 22, 26, 32, 31.
Indore 355, 53, 55.
Madhowji 27.
Nagpur 470, 61, 70.
New Great 187, 202.
Pearl 265, 60, 66, 61, 68, 66, 70.
Simplex 50, 49, 50.
Swadeshi 386, 83, 92, 90.
Burma 680, 82, 81.
Hydro 1220, 32, 31, 40, 38.
Tram 131, 30-10, 33.
Deff. 297, 93, 301, 297, 300.
Ord. 45-8, 46, 45-6, 8.
Bundi 17-2.
Indian 256, 54, 61, 60-10.
Katni Ord. 183.
Alcock 265, 72, 70.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 17.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 317-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 186.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.

Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 791-4.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil, 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India 100, 470.
Century 100, 287-8.
Fazulbhoy 250, 531-4.
Crescent 100 88-12.
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawa 250, 535.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 120.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200, nil, 63-12.
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Finlay 100, 89-2.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180.
Gokak 100 161-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1,600.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 101-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 353-12.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 1560.
Kohinoor 10, 182-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 35.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1340.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mathradas 50, nil, 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50.
Minerva 100. nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 80.
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 140.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 202-8.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 270.
Phoenix 100, 347-8.
Premier 10, nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 54.
Simplex 150, 50.
Sholapur 1,000, 1600.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100, 390.
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,215.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 2/8, 90.
Baroda 50 3 77
Central 25, 15-2.
Eastern £5 76.
Imperial Bank 500, 1,245.
Imperial P P 310.
Union 5, 3-2.
P. & O Bank £10, 10f. 12
CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. 17-2.
Gwalior Cement 10 80.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 183-12.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 81/11/ 765.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 90.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12'6 74.
Kalyana 100, 1f, 84.
Kathiawar Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Kathiawar 100, 2/11/60, 82
Kathiawar Junagadh 100 2|4, 82
Kathiawar 100, 2/4/8
Kathiawar 100 2-6-

1,238-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil 572-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.
PRESS COMPANIES
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart G P 500 30y 480
INSURANCE COMPANIES
Bl. I. G. Insurance 10. nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30y 1725
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance (10) 17-10.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8
MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock Ashdown 6, 270.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co. 50, nil 8
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 186-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F Corporation. 681-4.
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9/8
Jost Engineering 50
181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8-6.
Tata Construction xd. 34-8.
Tata Ord. 45-8.
Tata Iron Def. 300.
Bombay Telephone 50, 55.
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55.
96.
Bombay Steam T s n.c. 100 102-8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 0f 80.
Tata Hydro Def. 107.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 103-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 65-8.
Andhra Pref. 965.
Tata Power Pref 1075.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1030

—:o:—

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Seling T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Seling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Seling T T 1/5 13/16 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days' 134
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 5/32 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 17th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 15th inst.
London/Paris 214.25 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.112 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 13th inst.
£4-4-11 1/4 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 13th inst. 19 1/4 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 15/16 13th inst 19 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 41 7/8 13th inst. 42 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 1/16 p.c. 13th inst. 2 27/32 p.c. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3 1/8 p.c. 13th inst. 2 31/32 p.c. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Homelryk:—"America consumed February 495,000 bales.
"Spinners takings so far this season are 10,256,000 bales."
"New York cables:—"Cotton market has more snap, spinners buying, contracts scarce, goods firmer."
Jenks:—"Market stimulated by calling and covering in May some new buying new crop contracts scarce, think have passed critical period, have favourable opinion. Securities irregular."
Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on trade buying and foreign buying."
New York:—"Shorts principal buyers, may rally further but do not care to follow advance."

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Cables:—
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—
"Senates approval are hundred million dollars appropriation far Farm Board caused short covering Cotton demand for actual improved. Sales cloth and Yarn improved. Tire business better."

Bombay, Mar. 17.

From our Liverpool friends:
"America consumed February 495,000 bales.
"Spinners takings so far this season are 10,256,000 bales."
"New York cables:—"Cotton market has more snap, spinner buying, contracts scarce, goods firmer."
Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on trade buying and foreign buying.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

We have received the following Cable from our Head Office, Liverpool:—
Liverpool, 14th March 1930, time 3-4 p.m.

COTTON.

Census Department U. S. Government report consumption all Cotton (ex-Linters) by domestic Mills last month 495 thousands of bales.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Mar. close at s. 6/10 1/2d.—1/3d.
May close at s. 7/1d.—5/8d.
July close at s 7/2 —1/2d.
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Mar. ptr bushel dol. 1.02-5/8—1/4.
May per bushel dol 1.06-5/8—1/4
July per bushel dol 1.04-1/2—1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 18.35 up 20.
June 18.95 up 15.

WHEAT CABLE.

"Uncertainty continues owing to Farm Board. Any resumption of demand will cause upturn, this is main factor in market."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 17.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|7
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|15.
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

1st April Settlement 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66-2.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.
Tone of Market:—Very steady.

THE SEED TRADERS ASSN.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 43/14. Highest Rs. 44. Lowest Rs. 43/9 Closing Rs. 43/14.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 43/12. Highest Rs. 43/15/6. Lowest Rs. 43/12. Closing Rs. 43/12/6.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 17.

Despite reassuring cable advices from America, local market opened easier and gradually sagged on heavy realising on bazaar operators. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate buyers.
"In the ready market," there was a moderate demand.
5-30 P.M. CLOSING PRICES.
Broach April/May Rs. 254/10.
Broach July/Aug. Rs. 267/8.
Oomra March Rs. 213/4.
Oomra May Rs. 219/4.
Oomra July Rs. 228.
Bengal March Rs. 183/8.
Bengal May Rs. 188/8.
Bengal July 195/8.
Broach Aprir/May Highest Rs. 257.
Broach April/May Lowest Rs. 254/4.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 17.

100	Aboobak & Co.	Jalna	219
100	Forbes & Co.	Barwaha	218
100	Finlay Mill	Jaita	191 1/2.
100	Langii & Co.	Mandusur	240
100	Bussan & Co.	Indore	217½
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Burwaha	216
100	Birla Bros.	Africa	415
100	Tata & Co.	Dhulia	217
100	Do.	Rampura	255
100	Do.	Jalgaon	213
300	Do.	Sindhurni	218
100	P. R Vakharia	Darwaha	217
100	Do.	Malkapur	218

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

	Ready New	Ready Old
Bengal Superfine	200	.....
Bengal Fine	195	.....
Bengal F. G.	190	.....
Sind-Punjab Fine	195	.....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	190	.....
Waruna-Hingt Fine	225	.....
Nagpur-Savner Fine	230	.....
Veomal Fine	220	.....
Arvi Fine	220	.....
Amraoti Fine	215	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	210	.....
Mulkapur Fine	205	.....
Khandesh Fine	205	.....
Muthia Fine	200	.....
Muthia F.G.	195	.....
Nanded/Purna F.GG.S.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	210	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	255	.....
Broach F.G.	255	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	330
Miraj/Sangli	.....	265
Compta Good	.....	260
Jinja	.....	375
Busoga	.....	385

RECEIPTS INTO BOMYAY.

Bombay, Mar. 17.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales
14-3-30

	This year	
Khandesh	552	258,948
Central India	1,343	317,341
Barsi and Nagar	49	202,367
Hyderabad-Gaorani		65,455
Berar	3,110	546,923
Central Provinces	1,267	295,564
Total Oomras	6,321	1,686,398
Dholera	302	91,942
N.-W. Provinces	498	134,552
Rajputana	144	35,268
Sind-Punjab	396	139,980
Broach	1,779	199,163
Coompta & Dharwar		44,594
Westerns-Northerns		15,080
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,020
Persian		473
American		8,871
Egyptian and African	233	37,010
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		628
Total	9,073	2,401,079

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 17.
1st Sept. to 6th March.
In full-pressed Bales
14-3-30

	This year.	
Europe	5,473	471,724
Japan & China	25,200	813,901
Coast Ports	431	10,468
Up-country by Rail		57,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	44,750
Total	31,104	1,389,549

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

(Vyapar, Daily Commercial Newspaper.)
PRICES

	Per Maund.
Wheat Khatti Ready	Rs. 3/9/0
Wheat Khatti Jethi	Rs. 3/7/0
Joggery 1st quality	Rs. 5/6/0
Joggery 2nd quality	Rs. 5/0/0
Joggery 3rd quality	Rs. 4/8/0

STOCKS.
Wheat ..... 50 Khattis
WEATHER
Clear.
CROP CONDITION
Very good.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.
March 17.
Stolzenfels, Frisins, Hamburg.
Hakuko Maru, Atuwa Moulmein.
Gogra, Lane, Akyab.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calcutta.
LOADING.
March 17.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Swedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Stolzenfels for Hamburg.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Stolzenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Hakuko Maru:—The M M Coy's steamer Hakuko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 17.

S S Ranpura for London:—11 bales animal skin, Gh. Nowrojee; 24 bales animal skin, I Faizallan; 12 bales animal skin, A A Amin; 5 bales animal skin, S Koomabhoy, 54 bales animal skin, D. Hossam; 18 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 15 bales animal skin, Bombay Export and Import Co., 12 bales animal skin, A H L Thoria, 29 bales animal skin, A Abdullah Co. 8 bales moonji mats, M M & Co., 5 bales woollen carpets I Faizullah; 100 bales hemp, J Meyer & Co., 14 cases bristles, B Lawrie & Cp., 346 cwt. coffee, Thos Cook & Sons; 210 cwt chutney, F Nowroji 36 cwts. condiments, M Poonjinaji & Sons; 122 cwts gum olibonum, K Harjivandas & Co., 4 bales woollen carpets, Gh Nowroji; 9 bales woollen carpets A Jemshidoc, 38 cases brushes J A Begnie & Co., 7 cases Cotton Prints Cox & King's Ltd. 1 bale animal skin, M Nissim
For Philadelphia:—5 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.;
For London:—100 cwts Apricot kernels E Virji & Co.; 110 bales animal skin, M A M S Kopur.

S S Gauge for Piraeus:—40 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Manji & Co.

SS City of Nagpur for Glasgow; 10000 cwts linseed Straus & Co.
For Dunkirk: 600 cwts linseed, Strauss & Co. 1000 cwts castor seed, Birla Bros.; 43 bales wool raw 64 bales goat hair, K Esmail; 385 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.
For Liverpool:50 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co., 55 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co. 96 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co. 40 bales wool raw, L. Hassam; 18 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal. 500 cwts.. myrabollam C Jivanlal & Co.

S S City of Birmingham for Manchester: 185 bales cotton raw K Dexchand & Co. 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 1153 bales cotton raw, Petit Cotton Co., 115 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha & Co. 385 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 125 bales cotton raw F F Campbell & Co. 185 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 100 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.
For Marseilles: 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 60 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co. 1880 cwts. crushed bones, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—215 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—7000 cwts.. linseed L. Dreyfus & Co., 110 bales cotton raw, Tulshaw & Co 165 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co. 165 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell & Co., 110 bales cotton raw, C & Tnackersey Ld.

S S Andyk fod Rotherdam: —72 bales sawri cotton W. Latham & Co.

For Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw Dulerai & Co
For Gnent:—68 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co., 440 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.
For Antwerp:—550 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co. 250 ton manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 17.

S S Drachenfels. Agents L Edwards Ltd.
From Hamburg: 20 cases gobltnz goods, 42 cases tubes 202 cases lamps, 25 case sA. silk and cotton, 75 cases ceiling boards, 208 cases machinery, 41 cases glassware, 25 cases pencils, 91 cases chimneys, 47 cases cutlery, 125 cases beer, 55 cases motor covers 69, cases lamp parts, 67 cases Insulators, 20 cases J Silver circles, 928 cases spelter, 300 bdle copper sheet, 50 bdles Y M Squares, 30 cases silk yarn, 100 cases slates, 160 cases enamel ware 117 cases iron ware, 174 cases paper.
From Bremen:—38 cases vices, 224 cases paper, 72 cases hinges, 80 cases slates, 110 cases beer, 30 cases Padlocks, 60 cases tinware, 141 No. Pulleys, 44 Nos Alum circles, 1226 case glassware, 113 cases Bolts and Nuts, 130 bdles brassware, 458 bdles rivets, 150 bags stone flour, 500 bags salt.
From Antwerp:—625 cases oeer, 485 cases brandy, 369 cases glassware, 65 bags Farina, 75 bags Dextrine 585 bags merchandise 138 Nos. wagon parts 100 kegs lead, 750 drums chemicals 1427 drums dyes dry, 391 drums dyes paste: 32 cases wine, 168 bags starch, 730 bags bolts and nuts, 150 bdles steel cutting, 325 bdles steel circles, 140 bdles steel plates, 1744 bdles steel rods, 3753 bdles steel joists, 10478 bdles steel hoops, 1958 bdles steel Angles, 10965 bdles steel bars, 19171 bdles steel sheets 100 bdles steel rivets, 1036 bdles steel ties, 181 bdles steel 525 bdles wire, 1738 bdles tubes.

Weekly Share Market Report.

V. H. A. Ganny.

Jutes:—This week there were only three working days rather we should say two and a half days, as the last working day was more or less enjoyed as a holiday by the interested. However, even these two and a half working days were not uneventful for this section. It is within this very short duration of time that the market has suffered much more than it has ever done during the last few weeks. As was reported in our last issue, the strike had its sway over a few mills this week namely, Kinnison Standard, Kelvin, Empire and Titaghur and the result was that the costly lesson the markets had before, had its reverse effect on the markets this time. i.e. both the Hessian and share markets marked a decline, contrary to the previous occasion. The Hessian market which touched 11/6 for a few hours, lost ten annas and is barely supported at 10/10 for nine porters. The raw material has declined to 49 from 52. The general tone of the share market is still downwards.

The Managing Agents of the above mills under strike are very firm this time as they are not so eager to come to terms dictated by the leaders of the strike in view of the unprofitable markets of the commodities.

Kamarhatty have lost 40 points from 511 to 471 with a fair turn over. Among others, Auckland have dropped from 245 to 228 Barnagore from 218 to 208, Dalnousie from 420 to 395, Delta from 445 to 425, Fort William from 305 to 286, Kanknarrah from 415 to 390, Caledonian from 605 to 570, Anglo-India from 370 to 355 and Alliance from 385 to 360. National were quiet by about a rupee at 24/6

Cottons:—There was very little difference in prices this week except that Keshoram had dropped from 5 to 4/6 and Dunbar had sellers at 185 x.d.

Coals:—Most of the scrips have depreciated a good deal and some of them are difficult to transact finding no buyers. Burrakur were quoted at 16/12, East Indian have lost 5 points within the last two weeks at 24/8, Nazira had sellers at 13, Bansdeopur have moved back to 19 from 22. Raneegunje were marked down by 2 points at 42 from 44, New Beerbhoom were quoted down-to 16/4 from 17/4. Damaguria had sellers at 4 which were very popular at 6/8 a few weeks ago, Aldih had sellers at 7. Only Equitable were steady at 31/12.

Tea Shares:—The commodity market was better this week. However no interest was exhibited in this section this week. Only Bisnauth came to business at 32/8 and Tukvar wanted at 33/4. Ledo have dropped to 131.

Banks:—Imperial Bank shares had still a downward trend, the fully paids being reported at 1242 and Contributories at 311, Allahabad Bank Preference were done at 102/8.

Govt. Securities:—The activity and the steadines sof the market have continued also this week and almost all the issues were more or less steady, 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper have improved from 85/10 to 85/14 and others were similarly better by 2 to 4 annas.

Miscellaneous:—This section continues quest with less business. Indian Iron and Steel have further depreciated to 9/10, Bengal Iron were quoted at 6/12. Cawnpore Sugar had sellers at 16/4, Carew were done at 9/8. Midnapore were quoted round 120. B. I. Corporation were steady at 2/2. Only A Firpo have appreciated by about 2 points with buyers round Rs. 8/.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, March 17.

London Ready 19-6.
London Forward 19-2.
China Opening 1-11-10, 1-11-8, Closing 1111-9.
American Cent 41-14.
Ready 55-1.
Falgoon Opening 45-11, Closing 45-13.
Chaitra Opening 44-1, Closing 44-4.
Teji-mandi:—
Chaitra 1-9.
Vaisakh 2-3

GOLD.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready 21-15-6.
Falgoon 21-15.
Chaitra 21-11.
Vaisakh 21-12.
N. City 21-15-6.
Naran Moti 22-2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 17.

Our Market has ruled quiet today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 6-6-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 6-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 6-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-5 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-1 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6-5 per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 17.

3 Months Discounts 2-27/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 31/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Call Money 6 per cent
One month 5 per cent.
Three month 5 per cent.
Six month 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate per cent.
Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. Advanced on China buying.

OUR WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

—:o:—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.

Saturday, 15th March, 1930.

Although the prices this week show a net change of only 4 points, the market has been very active. For the first half of the week, the market was very weak losing a further half a cent owing to no sign of improved demand, continued absence of buying power and distress selling. The position of the market in telegrams, received then was described as demoralized and dangerous and it was also reported that the Farm Board while stating that they would continue to support wheat market on further decline, had however made no mention of Cotton. As to the reduction of acreage, the estimates then cabled, spoke of a reduction of only 4, 5 and 7 per cent, and one telegraphic advice mentioned that 12 cents were being talked of owing to the belief that the acreage will be reduced by 5 per cent only. The market, however, took a welcome turn and in the following days gained almost all the points lost. The highest price for the May position touched during the week was 14.82 on the 7th instant and the lowest 14.03 on the 10th instant. the range for the week being 79 points. Garside estimates American Mills Consumption during February at 487,000 bales compared with 598,000 bales in February 1929.

Our local market closes Rs 2-1/2 higher this week. Despite the weakness in America early in the week, our market was comparatively very steady, thus adjusting the big disparity to some extent. The Japanese, Operators and Mills were buyers early in the week but at the higher level later in the week, the Japanese and Operators also sold. The highest rate for Broach-May Rs. touched during the week was Rs. 254-1/2 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 242-1/4 on the 11th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 11-3/4. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach-A/May Rs. 252-3/4; Broach-J/Aug Rs. 265; Oomra-March Rs. 210-1/2 Oomra-May Rs. 217. Oomra-July Rs. 226; Bengal-March Rs. 183-1/4; Bengal-May Rs. 187-1/4; Bengal-July Rs. 192-3/4.

After a continuous decline, the American market has given a good reaction and it appears that the reaction will go further. Whether it proves to be of temporary nature or not is a question which depends upon the extent of acreage reduced and the improvement in trade, and also somewhat on outside factors such as the wheat market and the New York Stock Exchange. As to the acreage reduction materially. For the present, the market will probably move within a trading range and operations on both sides—selling on bulges and buying on weak markets—seem advisable.

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on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Mch.	Ranpura ..	ALL	16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
18	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11,000
	Narkunda x..		16,672
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	DIRECT	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
4 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x..	TRANSHIP	16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua*		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

* To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£180	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£190	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
3rd Apl.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th Apl.	Domala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£105
	B	£68	£108
	C	£50	£ 81

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	12th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	31st
Tasumania Maru	23rd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr.	18th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS. CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
23 Mar.	Kiddepore	Straits China & Japan
28 Mar.	Gogra*	Straits & Japan.
28 Mar.	Moolton	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr	Malaja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
9 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Moolton ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
19 Mar.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
21 Mar. 22 Mar.	Vasna .. Chakla	Busreh via Karachi Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
24 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O Mandvi
26 Mar	Khandalia.	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
*Tokushima „	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	— —	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	6000	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 „

*Do not carry passengers.
From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	9 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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WANTED—A TYPIST, with the knowledge of accounts preferred. S. CONTRACTOR, 33, Banaji Lane, Church Gate Street, Fort.
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A 416

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 1), Canning Street, Calcutta.

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Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings Calcutta.

PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE SAMPLES of SAFETY RAZOR BLADES "GAZI" made of first class German steel, special trade rates to dealers. Apply MARTIN & CO., Rasool Building, Clark Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay.
T R2248

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T 2217

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2448/123-C of 1930

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, proposes to make the following amendments in rule 4 (II) of the rules framed by him under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), and published in his Notification No. 9417/123-C., dated the 7th September 1927, which are hereby published for the information of the public as required by sub-section (2) of the said section and notice is hereby given that the draft amendments will be taken into consideration by the Commissioner of Police on or after the 15th April 1930.

2 Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Commissioner of Police within one month from the date of publication of the draft notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" will be considered:—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

Substitute the following for rule 4 (II) of the rules made under section 22 (1) (h):—

4(II)A. For keeping a place of public entertainment for a period not exceeding fifteen days— Rs.

(i) Closing at 12-30 or before 2
(ii) Closing after 12-30 a.m. 10

B. For keeping a place of public entertainment for a period exceeding fifteen days—
(i) Closing at 12-30 a.m. or before—
New license 10
Renewal 2
(ii) Closing after 12-30 a.m.—
New license 10
Renewal 10

C. For keeping a place of public amusement Class B for a period not exceeding fifteen days 2

D. For keeping a place of public amusement Class B for a period exceeding fifteen days—
New license 10
Renewal 2

P. A. KELLY,
Commmissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 20th February, 1930.

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TENDERS.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of approach roads in the compound of Bombay Central Station.

Tender form, together with plans and specifications, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Construction, B.B. & C.I. Railway, General Offices, Church Gate, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, which will not be returned, and tenders will be received in the same office upto 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender, either in part or in whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.
Bombay, 14th March, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913

and

In the Matter of the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Company, Limited.

The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 10th March, 1930, the High Court of Bombay has directed a meeting of all the depositors of the above-named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and its depositors and that such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which time and place all the aforesaid depositors are requested to attend.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement can be seen at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Solicitors of the said Company at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The depositors may attend such meeting and vote in person or by proxy provided that all proxies are deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, not later than twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said meeting.

The Court has appointed Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., or failing him Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Directors of the said Company, to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The said scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors of the abovenamed Company.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of G. R. Adlam (deceased):—

One gold Signet ring.

(2) Re: Estate of Walter Lionel Dillon (deceased):—

Gold watches, cuff links, collar stud, rings, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Albert Giles (deceased):—

Metal watches, chain, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Miss Emily Sophia Forbes (deceased):—

Gold ring, broach, locket, silver, broach, mesh chain, leather handbag, etc.

(5) Re: Estate of Fredrick William Gosney (deceased):—

Safe, almirah, tables. chairs. typewriter, etc.

(6) Re: Estate of Giacomo Molini (deceased):—

Watches, gold ring, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, ice chests, writing table, cupboard, teapoys, book-case, iron cots, hat-stand, dressing and wash-hand tables, wearing apparels. etc.

And Tennet's and Beck's Beer, Henessey Brandy, Champagne, Creme De Monte, Vermouth, Port Wine, etc.

(7) Re: Estate of Eliza Jane Peters (deceased):—

Gold ring, ear-rings, rolled gold chain, silver bangles, chain, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

THE SALE OF PROPERTY at Mody Street, Fort, advertised to take place on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 24th idem.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1650 of 1927 (Kassom Hajom Mahomed vs. Fatmabai), and in Suit No. 394 of 1929 (Cooverji vs. Navalbai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Household furniture such as book-stands, bedstead, cupboard, writing table, clock, safe, sofa, chair, crade, carpet and one lot brass and copper utensils, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION PEARL MALAS, STRINGS, LOOSE IMITATION PEARLS AND GOLD COINS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1561 of 1923 (Thakersey Nandlal vs. Shivdayal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A large lot of imitation pearl malas, strings of imitation pearls and loose pearls, gold coins, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Flat No. 5, Colaba Chambers, opposite Panday Sanatorium, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, valuable household blackwood and ancient carved furniture of well-known makers such as sliding dining table and chairs, sideboards, Jacobean drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, brass bedsteads with staple spring mattresses, handsome water colour paintings, almyrahs, Persian carpets, Kodak camera, Singer Sewing machine, old China and brassware, radio one three and four valve sets in complete order, one loud speaker, handsome English crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Emslie, Esq., Manager for Western India Minimax Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO YARN MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ART SILK YARN, SHANGHAI SILK YARN AND COTTON AND WORSTED YARN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions sell by Public Auction at the risk of the party concerned on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown No. 34, 1st Bhoiwada Street (off Kika Street, Pydhowny) 115 Packages Art Silk Yarn of Italian, Swiss, French and Japanese Makes of various deniers, Worsted Yarn of Raymond Woollen Mills, Shanghai Silk Yarn, Japanese Mercerised Cotton Yarn, French Tussah Yarn, Japanese and German spun yarn, Cordonet silk yarn, Indian and English Cotton Yarn including a few cases of Check Sarees and Coloured Doria Sarees.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained and samples may be inspected before the sale at the Room of the undersigned. Private offers will be considered before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Protect your eyes
Use Our Sunglasses
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
• SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
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PATHE CINEMA
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TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
BOMBAY'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS THEATRE

You'll Never Know How Truly a Great Motion Picture Can Be Until You've Seen

Both the Picture and the Theatre Surpass anything yet seen in Bombay.

Excelsior Theatre
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
SECOND WEEK OF
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.
RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
IN
GET YOUR MAN
A Paramount Picture
and
NINA ET JACQUES
The Famous Dancers

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
The Famous Novelist
EDGAR WALLACE'S
THE RINGER
You'll be thrilled and enthralled!

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Co-starring
ALDANE & GEORGE ARTHUR

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIE HOUSE.
OPENING ON FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST.
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE RIALTO NEXT Saturday
The strongest Man of the world
MACISTE
in
JUDITH & HOLLOPHERNES
An intense Drama of Love and Vengeance based on the Famous Biblical Legend.

CLASSICAL AND ARTISTIC
INDIAN DANCES
(APSARA, GOPI, MOON, RADHA, OCEAN AND SWAN DANCES)
BY
SRI MIRAVATI DEVI
WITH
BEE-DANCE by HIMAVATI (age 8 years.)
and Indian Ballet of
"SAVITRI" and "MIRABAI."
Prof. DEODHAR'S INDIAN ORCHESTRA.
DANCE—ORCHESTRA BY BENGAL SANGITH SAMAJ
MATINEE:—on FRIDAY 21st March 1930 at 5 p.m. (S. T.)
NIGHT: on SUNDAY 23rd March 1930 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
at the
PRINCESS THEATRE (Bhangwadi) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Booking at:— the THEATRE.

PEPS
For Childrens' COUGHS & COLDS

CHILD sufferers from bronchitis, whooping cough, wheeziness, breathing difficulty, croupy cough or throat weakness should be given Peps breatheable tablets every day.

As a Peps dissolves in the mouth, the volatile healing fumes given off are carried straight into the lungs. In this pleasant and agreeable manner, Peps soothe and comfort the delicate air-tubes and strengthen, purify and invigorate the entire bronchial system.

Peps make children robust and strong-chested and better able to combat the lung dangers of this season. Peps exterminate cold and influenza germs and bring restful sleep to little sufferers from troublesome coughing bouts.

I.P. 651.

PEPS can be taken with perfect benefit and in greater safety than is the case with drug-laden cough-mixtures. Peps which are free from all harmful drugs, are sold by chemists and medicine vendors everywhere at Re. One per bottle. Full directions enclosed in every package.

THE GREAT BREATHEABLE REMEDY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, annual general meeting, Apollo Bunder, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Public meeting, Esplanade, 6-15 p.m. "Our Final Fight", Sjt. Rajagopalachariar to preside.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDLI

LANTERN LECTURE ON IRAQ, IRAN AND SISTAN

The first public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of the above Society on "The remarkable places and the relics of Iraq, Iran and Sistan" will be delivered by Mr. Maneck Fardunji Mulla to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Mooltan" with mails from London of 13th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 16th idem and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar on Wednesday the 19th March at 9 p.m. when Sjts. B. G. Kher, P. R. Lele, M. B. Udgaonkar and others will speak on the Satyagraha Campaign at Nasik.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

—:o:—

Spirit Of Fellowship Prevails.

An Inter-Communal Dinner arranged by the Besant-Arundale Theosophical Lodge was held at Vile Parle on Sunday in a beautiful pandal raised on the public play ground. The dinner was attended by men of all communities; like Parsi, Christian Mahomedan, Hindus, etc.

The guests were served with a vegetarian dinner and the different communities freely mixed with each other. A spirit of fellowship and brotherhood was evident all throughout and the function proved a tremendous success.

Dalal v. Dalal.

In our issue of March 8th. of the report of the above suit, a cross heading "Deserted-Her" was given to a para, implying that the respondent Mr. Dalal had deserted the petitioner. This heading, as appears from the contents of the report, is incorrect.

NO HOPE —?

Then Consult at once

Dr. N. V. Kulkarni

The Only Herb Specialis in Bombay, who

GUARANTEES

To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.

Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by

HERB MEDICINES ONLY.

Empire Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort,

TIME:—Daily 3 to 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Except Sundays.

CHEAP ELECTRICITY FOR BOMBAY.

Corporation Condemns High Charges.

The question of exorbitant rates of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., for the supply of electricity in the city came up for discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday and it was resolved to write to the Company, to reduce the charges by twenty-five per cent. The Corporation also resolved to request the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum to remove certain fictures from the Museum which offended the religious feelings of Mahomedans.

Mr. G. I Griffiths moved:—

"That in view of the necessity of cheap supply of electric power in the development of the City and its amenities and following the example of Calcutta, this Corporation authorize the Commissioner to address the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., urging upon I tto lower the rates of supply with particular reference to business offices, and private residences by at least 25 per cent. of the present rates.

EXORBITANT CHARGES.

Mr. Griffiths said prices of commodities had fallen down by 25 to 30 per cent. since 1919 except the rate of electricity. Last year the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, supplied six millions of additional units which meant an additional profit of Rs. six lacs, while the overhead expenditure of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company remained the same. In Calcutta the price of electricity was four and half annas less 33 per cent., if the bills were paid within a month. In Bombay also bills are to be paid within a month; otherwise, the electric supply is cut off. The rate of Calcutta supply, therefore comes to only three annas against four and a half annas, in Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. L. R. Tairee moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Mr. Tairsee said the rates of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company were fixed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and it should point out now why a change in rates was necessary. Then it was possible that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company might state that the price of coal in Calcutta was cheaper than Bombay, and, therefore, the rate of electric supply was also less than Bombay.

In Bombay the price of coal was Rs. 18 against Rs. 6 in Calcutta.

Mr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the amendment.

SOME HOME TRUTHS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the amendment and said the Bombay Electric Supply Company was not dependent upon coal for electricity as they got it from the Tata Hydro-electric Company. The Tata Hydro-electric Company also did not depend upon coal as they depended upon water falls in the ghats.

Mr. Boman Behram opposed the amendment.

The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

RELIGION AND ART.

Mr. H. F. Manlar moved:—

"That the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum be requested to invite the attention of the Board to pictures Nos. 497, 498, 499 and 501 relating to Muslim saints, etc., in the Museum and that they be requested to move the Board to have the picture, removed as they offend the religious susceptibilities of the Muslim visitors to the Museum.

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mr. N. Talpade said there was nothing indecent about the pictures by which the religious feelings of Mahomedans should be offended. On the other hand, the pictures gave advertisement to the Mahomedan religion, for which they should be proud. He also pointed out that the pictures were presented to the Museum by no less a personage than Khan Bahadur Hyderi of Deccan, Hyderabad. He advised the Corporation not to withdraw their support to the resolution.

CREATING TROUBLE.

Mr. Mohmed Ibrahim Gerang said according to Mohmedan religion exposition of pictures of their prophets were prohibited. Some-time ago, there was trouble in a local Cinema, because certain pictures offending the religious feeling of Mohmedans were exhibited on the film. If the offending pictures were not removed from the Museum he apprehended trouble.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee requested the House to look to the question from the Mohmedan point of view.

Mr. A. R. Dimthimkar said the Hindus had image worship which was not the case with Mohmedans. Besides educated Mohmedans may not take offence at the pictures of the prophets, but the illiterate Mahomedans will not take that view and, therefore, it was advisable to remove the pictures.

The resolution was put to vote and carried nem con.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

G. I. P. STRIKERS REFUSED REINSTATEMENT.

Made To Vacate Quarters, They Offer Satyagraha.

Vice-President Railway Union, Bhusaval, writes:

In obedience to the decision of the Strike Committee to suspend strike, all the workers went to the Railway officers for joining their duties, headed by the Union officials. Mr. Ruikar himself led 800 men of the running shed.

The D. V. S. and his subordinates replied to the workers that their places were filled and that registrations of names even would not be done until the strikers vacated the quarters and returned Railway material.

This conduct has completely opened the eyes of even moderates and the loyalists. The grim struggle ahead is being boldly faced peacefully by the strikers.

At noon in the old porter chawl the new men changed their residence from quarters to the yard taking along with them their bag and baggage. These foreigners were afraid of Satyagraha. The Satyagraha was started by thirty strikers by lying prostrate at their doors. The railway and the police walked over these Satyagrahis with their heavy-heeled boots. All along the Satyagrahis were perfectly peaceful, 11 men are arrested, 2 Satyagrahis are heavily injured and are lying in hospital. About 1,000 men are determined for Satyagraha.

NAGPUR SITUATION GRAVE

(From a Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 17.

Ninety per cent of strikers have been refused work by Railway officials, hence no resumption on 15th. Strikers are firm in their resolve. Enrolment of volunteers for Satyagraha and picketing is vigorously going on. The situation is grave. Public are keenly watching developments.

Reply To Official "Obstinacy."

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S MOVE.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway continued on Monday. In view of the obstinacy of the Railway authorities in not reinstating all the strikers, the Strike Committee have resolved to launch an intensive programme to make the strike more effective. It consists of vigorous picketing, passive resistance and collection of funds for the strikers. Mr. Ruikar, one of the strike leaders, met with a motor accident on Sunday near Kalyan. He is therefore not able to take active part in the strike movement at present. Three cases of assault on loyal workers were reported on Saturday while one Christian worker was asaulted near Parel on Monday morning.

KHANDWA STRIKERS VICTIMISED

(From a Correspondent)

KHANDWA, March 15

All the strikers, numbering more than 300 men offered themselves for duty yesterday but were not engaged. Their names are registered and all of them have been asked to vacate railway quarters.

This has created a new situation and the strikers are contemplating Satyagraha. This sort of victimisation was never suspected in view of the statement of Sir George Rainy.

RAILWAY REFUSES REINSTATEMENT

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES APPREHENDED

The Hon. Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Staff Union writes that he has despatched the following telegrams to Sir George Rainy and Mr. Hayman of the Railway Board:

"Reinstatement is refused to the majority of strikers who reported themselves to duty in all divisions. The plea being that vacancies have been permanently filled. Poona porters contrary to the settlement have been offered posts with minimum pay. The situation is grave. Serious consequences are apprehended. Wire necessary instructions to all officers concerned."

BETRAYAL OF STRIKERS.

BOMBAY, March 16

Following telegrams were received by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay:—

Bhusaval Secretary wires:—

"Ninety per cent strikers refused work. Strikers firm. Continue strike."

Igatsi Secretary wires:—

"All strikers reported duty. None taken. Refused enlistment unless vacated quarters. Situation worst."

Shahabad Secretary wires:—

"Per Bhusaval meeting strike called off, evening fourteen none taken back but ordered immediately vacate quarters".

Badnera Secretary wires:—

"Strike situation serious Berar strikers offered five per cent accepted".

Manmad Secretary wires:—

"Only forty transhipshed hamals taken on duty other menials not reinstated yet."

Sholapur Secretary wires:—

"Sholapur firm. Anxious reply".

"Our Final Fight."

—:o:—

To-morrow's Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Esplanade Maidan, Bori Bunder, when Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Maulana Abdulkadar Kasuri, Sjt. B. Sambamurty, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and other All-India leaders will speak on "Our Final Fight." Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will preside.

NATIONAL "MILITIA."

—:o:—

Standing Orders.

The Captain of the National "Militia" has issued the following:

Tuesday:—(18th) 7-30 a. m. General Rally of the Volunteers will march to 'A' Ward, where 100 Propaganda meetings will be organised.

Tuesday:—(18th) 6-0 p. m. General Rally of Volunteers at Congress House to be followed by a meeting, when Acharya Kriplani will speak on "Call to Action." The Volunteers will then march to 'D' ward for propaganda meetings.

TO THE STANDARD !

—:o:—

Soldiers And Congressmen Join The Army !

The following centres have been opened in the city for enrolment of Satyagrahis for Gandhiji's "army.":—

(Through War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

Volunteers can be enrolled at the following offices.

1. Fort Congress Committee Office. Master Building, 94-96 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort 8-30 a. m. to 9-30 a. m. and 8-30 to 9-30 p. m.

2. Mandvi Congress Committee Office. Gaumukh Bhuwan, opp. Musjid Railway Station 2 to 4 p. m

3. Bhuleshwar Congress Committee Office. Joshi Building, opp. Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

4. Girgaum Congress Committee Office. Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 8-30 to 9-30 a. m. and 6-30 to 7-30 p. m.

5. Byculla Congress Committee Office. 2, Bapty Road, near J. J. Hospital Tram Junction.

6. Parel Congress Committee Office. Kavarana Building, near Parel Tram Terminus 7-30 to 10-30 a. m. and 3-30 to 8-30 p. m.

7. Dadar Congress Committee Office. Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshed Road, 8 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 9 p. m.

Matunga Taluka Congress Committee Office. Nappoo Hall near G. I. P. Matunga Railway Station 7-30 to 8-30 a. m.

9. Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Office. Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Congress Muslim Party Office. Al-Ikhwan Hall, near Old Parsi Statute 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 9 p. m.

MORE VOLUNTEERS JOIN.

The following is a further list of Bombay's soldiers in the Non-Violent Army:

61. Janab Noorulla Khan Syed Abdulla Khan.
62. Shreemati Sarlaben Natvarlal Fadia.
63. Sjt. E. V. S. Maniam.
64. Sjt. N. P. V. Ishwaran.
65. Sjt. C. N. Sundaram
66. Sjt. R. Vydianath.
67. Sjt. K. V. Anantakrishnan.
68. Sjt. S. Narayanswamy.
69. Sjt. Laxman Gopal More.
70. Sjt. Dhondiram Nanasaheb Pisal.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Sykes attended an 'At Home' of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Town Hall on Monday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Natural History on Monday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay dined with the Officers of the Bombay Auxiliary Force at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday.

THE STRUCTURE OF BUSINESS IN INDIA.

by

An Overseas Visitor.

Whatever the accusations rought against big business in India, it is generally conceded that, to its immediate employees of all grades, it provides a pleasanter way of life than is to be found elsewhere in this country of pitiably low standards and insecure tenures. First and foremost it offers security, a regular wage, and as often as not, a provident fund, which latter ensures a decently pensioned old age and the preservation of the worker's savings from the extortionate money-lenders that infest the country, charging an interest of 0 per cent. on small advances. labour receives incomparably etter living facilities than are rovided by the ordinary village. ts Indian clerical staffs benefit y regular hours and the assurance of undisturbed leisure.

That these factors make not only for efficiency but for the happiness of all concerned is conscientiously realised and acted upon by the majority of European firms in India. The Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, which gives permanent employment to over 11,000 Indians, expends annually on their account alone more than sixty-three lakhs of rupees. Of these employees, 2,992 are engaged in clerical work, 8,189 in manual, and 189 are employed as up-country inspectors. The labour conditions are continually, and particularly in the present, subject to a programme of rapid improvement. Among the clerical staff, even a professional agitator would find it hard to discover a discontented man.

This is only one example of those many firms who are convinced that the number of their employees and the generosity with which they are treated are only proportionate to the heavy responsibility which western commerce has assumed towards the people of India. The extent to which the whole of Indian life can be affected by the activities of one firm alone may be judged by the fact that the storage capacity for all kinds of oil of the Burmah-Shell tanks throughout the Indian ports amounts to well over eighty million gallons, which are replenished monthly to meet an annual demand of over 320 million gallons. Thus, at any given moment, India is provided with an enormous reserve capacity for oil, amounting, in Burmah-Shell tanks alone, to 42,000,000 gallons of kerosene, 17,500,000 of fuel oil and 16,200,000 of petrol. These reserves can be rapidly disseminated by a net-work of the company's agents stationed at economic centres all over the country, who number in all more than eighteen hundred.

The educated employees of the large firms created by western enterprise know that they are furthering the welfare of their country. The life of the modern state really a delicate equillbrium of nomic factors, in which each vidual engaged in business s a responsible part. To ac- the wages of companies such rmah-Shell, and to help in ining their efficiency, is to a sense a patriot.—

-Shell Bulletin No. 3.

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Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

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Avoid Substitutes

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Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

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½ lb. As 13, 1 lb. Rs.1-8, 1½ lb. Rs.2.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1930.

WAKE UP, MAHARASHTRA.

The Tercentenary of Shivaji was celebrated in 1927 all over Maharashtra and other parts of India with unprecedented enthusiasm. As, however, many recent historians have doubted the accuracy of the traditional birth-date of Shivaji and are of opinion that he was born in 1630, the Tercentenary is again being celebrated this week in Maharashtra. Though a warm controversy raged for some years in this province about the exact date, it is now hushed and all parties have joined in making the present celebrations an unqualified success. The occasion has called forth a vast amount of more or less original literature on the life and times of Shivaji. There will be no end of meetings, lectures, kirtans and other demonstrations in every nook and corner of Maharashtra. No Maharashtrian, indeed no Indian, will fail to be thrilled by the memories of Shivaji's heroism and intense patriotism. The Tercentenary celebrations repeated this year are providentially opportune as the situation demands from every Indian every ounce of patriotism and courage that he is capable of. The Tercentenary will have been poorly celebrated if it does not call forth all the requisite heroism from Indians in general and Maharashtrians in particular.

It is most painful to note in the midst of the celebrations that so far Maharashtra has not adequately responded to the call of the Congress and its leader Mahatma Gandhi. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has been supinely inactive. A few daring spirits are endeavouring to be and doing. But that is hard- doing justice to its glorious past itions, gloriously preserved herished by leaders like Lok- a Tilak. The pity of it is nce the death of the Loka- Maharashtra has been fee- r rather misled from the path of resistance to guised cooperation with racy. The transition subtle, covered up by the much-abused formula of "Responsive Cooperation," a phrase playfully used by the Lokamanya under deceptively promising circumstances. The barren results of the misuse of that formula are now too plain to need comment; and not a few Maharashtrian youths have awakened to the dangers of a further pursuit of a policy unworthy alike of Tilak or Shivaji. It is in this band of young men, several of whom have already enlisted as Congress volunteers and are actively enlisting more, that the hope lies of Maharashtra acquitting herself heroically in the hour of national crisis and in a manner worthy of the national hero, Shivaji. The "Mahratta" rightly observes: "Maharashtra owes its national life to Shivaji. The traditions of those days, three centuries before, are the rich heritage of this great province. Let the people of the present age prove worthy of them." We trust in the present unprecedented struggle for Liberty, the Maharashtra of Shivaji will be thoroughly prepared to take her traditional place.

THE LIBERAL OFFENSIVE.

—:o:—

Speaking the other day at the party given to Sir Cowasji Jehangir Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that what the Liberals in Bombay needed most was an organ of their own to propagate their views. The change in the editorship of the "Indian Daily Mail" which was made yesterday and the re-enunciation of its policy show that Sir Chimanlal has succeeded in realising his wish. The following announcement is contained in yesterday's issue of the "Indian Daily Mail:"

"The Directors of the "Indian Daily Mail," Ltd., have pleasure in announcing that they have invited Mr. F. W. Wilson, lately editor of the "Pioneer", to occupy the editorial chair of the "Indian Daily Mail." Mr. Wilson will take over control of the paper almost immediately."

Mr. Wilson has not only immediately taken over control of the paper, but has also lost no time in making clear what the "Indian Daily Mail" under his editorship will stand for. The "Indian Daily Mail" will, of course, stand, as the Liberalism of the Setalvadas and the Petits stands, for achieving Dominion Status for India in our posterity's time. But that is not all. The "Indian Daily Mail," under Mr. Wilson's editorship, will, to use its language; "take up and meet the challenge of the Congress." What Mr. Wilson proposes to do is thus summed up by that journal. "The counsels of Pandit Jawaharlal must be rejected and it must be made quite clear to Mr. Gandhi and his friends that while there is no objection to their performing academic gestures to support the National feeling for freedom, they cannot and must not be allowed to defy foolishly the law of the land and to endanger India's chance of securing an adequate response to her just demands, when in consultation with His Majesty's Government." Mr. Wilson, with characteristic modesty, describes himself in his journal as a "champion of Indian Nationalism." How he will champion Indian Nationalism is, of course, made crystal clear in the quotation from the journal which we have quoted above. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who is chairman of the "Indian Daily Mail" Limited, has, through Press interviews, done his worst to misrepresent Gandhiji and the Congress programme and to instigate the Government to embark on a campaign of repression. Mr. Natarajan did not share the views of Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen, but as a patriotic and self-respecting Indian and a thoughtful and experienced student of affairs, he set his face strongly against any policy of repression. The work of belittling the acknowledged leaders of the people and denouncing a policy and a programme which have the backing of the overwhelming majority of their country-men,—which an Indian Editor would not do,—the Liberals have commissioned an Englishman to do. Mr. Wilson will perform his task to their entire satisfaction. In fact, he will evoke their daily growing admiration in its performance. As Editor of the Anglo-Indian "Pioneer" he captured their hearts: as Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail," their own paper, he will capture their souls, for he is a clever writer, who can successfully create the illusion, in the minds of his admiring Liberal patrons, of being a more fluent and effective exponent of their views and aspirations than any of them can ever hope to be. It is reprehensible that the Liberals should seek to fight their own fellow-countrymen; it is much more reprehensible that they should enlist the aid of non-Indians to carry on that unpatriotic fight.

Mr. Natarajan has added one more to his many services to the country by refusing to become an instrument in this new Liberal offensive against their fellow-countrymen. He has often differed from Congressmen but he has always expressed his difference in a manner so fair, so dignified and so earnest as not to hurt the cause of Indian nationalism, because his views have always been those of a courageous and true patriot who never lost sight of that saving quality of a true journalist—a sense of proportion. This is not the occasion to review his remarkable career as a journalist for that career has not ended.

SUPPORT TO NASIK SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the newly started Anti-Priestcraft Association, has whole-heartedly supported the Satyagraha of the so-called Untouchbles at Nasik and severely condemned the aggressive hostility of the Nasik Sanatanists towards the Satyagrahis. The public opinion of Bombay only reflects the opinion of all enlightened men in the country. And this fact, we hope, will have chastening effect upon the Nasik Sanatanists and encourage the Satyagrahis to persist in their efforts. It is, however, the duty of the people of Bombay not to be content with expressing verbal sympathy **but to give the Satyagrahis** every assistance they need, especially in the form of men and money to counteract the ignoble boycott campaign which the Nasik Sanatanists have started against the Untouchables and their sympathisers. It is up to the Anti-Priest-craft Association to take the initiative in finding such assistance. A word may be added about the religious sanction or lack of it behind untouchability. An Arya Samajist said at the meeting in question that the Vedas or the Shastras did not prohibit the Untouchables from entering the temples. This assurance is welcome so far as it goes. But the 'Untouchable' Hindus' right of access to Hindu public temples cannot be made conditional upon its being allowed by any book or custom. The right is a birth-right, based on considerations of pure reason and humanity. And no book or custom, however ancient, can deprive the "Untouchables" of the right.

STEP-MOTHERLY.

At a dinner given in his honour the other day by Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Padamji Ginwala, the retiring President of the Indian Tariff Board, had some hard things to say about Government's tariff policy. He said that the policy of "discriminating protection" had not yielded satisfactory results and that was to a large extent due to undue delays in giving any measure of protection. An application for protection could be made only when the industry needing it was in distress or faced an impending crisis. But it had to go from Department to Department before it reached the Tariff Board. And even after the Board had finished its work with all possible expedition, said Sir Padamji, he "often wondered what happened to some of the reports that the Board submitted." There need be no wonder. The reports are further delayed by a step-motherly Government that knows that it is not responsible to the people and cannot be easily brought to book. Sir Padamji bitterly observed that only a series of deficit budgets "would secure the much-needed retrenchment of public expenditure and the protection of Indian industries." The theory may not be long in being put to the test.

NEGLECT OF VERNACULARS.

A teacher writes to us deploring the Bombay University's neglect of the vernaculars in the college curricula and the still continuing anomaly of a vernacular being allowed to be a substitute for a classical language at the matriculation at one end and the B.A. examination at the other, but not being so allowed at the two intermediate examinations. We fear that the University has not adequately realised the importance of the vernaculars as an instrument of developing thought and an effective medium of self-expression. Else it would have made the mother-tongue the first and foremost compulsory subject at every Arts examination right up to the B.A., as it is in every other country.

THE NON-VIOLENT WAR.

ITS PSYCHOLOGY AND STRATEGY.

(BY DR. SUMANT MEHTA.)

("The psychology and strategy of Gandhi's Non-violent Resistance." By Richard B. Gregg. Publishers S. Ganesan, Madras.)

This book was sent to Gandhiji as a present on his sixty-first birthday five months ago. In view of the huge campaign which Gandhiji has started the subject matter of this book becomes intensely interesting. The author has studied the whole problem from the psychological point of view and he has tried to prove that non-violent resistance resembles war

(1) in having a psychological and moral effect.

(2) in principles of strategy

(3) in a discipline of a parallel emotion and instinct,

(4.) as a method of settling great disputes and conflicts,

(5) in operating against the morale of the opponents,

(6) in requiring courage, dynamic energy, capacity to endure fatigue and suffering, self-sacrilce, self-control, chivalry, and action,

(7) in being positive and powerful,

(8) affording opportunity of service for a large idea and for glory.

UNITY AND ATTRACTION.

But if it is war, and a very effective method of waging war, it has also the advantage of creating the least opposition, friction, bitterness and reyenge. Says the author: "Mutual physical violent struggle is an attempt to solve a contest at the level of the conflict. The defeat of either party results in suppression or repression of the energy and the wishes or will of the defeated party. That inevitably results in waste and friction, often in revenge whereas non-violent resistance followed up with moderate wisdom bids fair to find a solution which will give satisfactory scope for the energies of both parties. Often it will enhance their energies as a result of the subsequent and good feeling." Ahimsa or non-violence is based on love, and love is a great principle in moral mechanics. "Fear and anger both involve an idea of separation, a driving away or extinction. Love, on the other hand, involves the idea of unity and attraction. It is, therefore, the sound principle by which to eliminate fear, anger, pride and all other divisible, emotions and attitudes". This makes it clear perhaps why it has been said that 'Perfect love casteth out fear."

HOW SATYAGRAHA WINS.

"Any clear understanding of conflict requires a careful examination and understanding of the dynamic aspects of the psychology of fear and anger, and of the courses of action known as violence and non-violent resistance. Fear is always a fear of losing something considered valuable—such as comfort, wealth, safety, bodily wholeness, economic security, social position, honour, the welfare of one's family, friends, community, race or nation. A sense of impending or possible loss is always the basis of both fear and anger. If that threat is removed the fear and anger also disappear. Now, in case of a non-violent opponent the opposite party becomes dimly or sub-consciously aware that the Satyagrahi's scale of values is strangely different from his own and from most people's. The Satyagrahi's fortitude under punishment and his steady good will make his opponent admire his courage and, un-

(Continued on Page 11.)

INDIA'S APPALLING CALAMITIES.

—:o:—

THE IDES OF MARCH—BEWARE!

(By J. D. JENKINS.)

"Remember March: the ides of March remember" (Shakespeare: Julius Ceasar IV. 3). It is, of course, too soon to say what will be the outcome of Gandhi's famous march to the sea coast, but this much we can safely predict: a day is coming, and is not far distant which must "end the work the ides of March began." The Mahatma has passed the Rubicon. All eyes of the civilized world, of civilized mankind, are at this hour turned towards the famous Ashram at Sabarmati. The tragedy of it is that, he will be arrested by Indians at the behests of an "alien Government." We must not, however, lose sight of two facts. The first is that, the situation is very different to-day to that of ten years ago. Then the Mahatma had a solid backing of Moslems. He had swept Moslems and Sikhs off their feet. The Khilafatist movement also was then in full swing, under the Mahatma's aegis. Amongst the masses, he himself had a following, the like of which had not been seen in India before. To-day, it has to be admitted that Moslem support is lacking. There are other compensating advantages as I'll show in a moment. The second fact is one that is all too frequently misunderstood. It is urged that, what was achieved by the Mahatma in South Africa, and at Champaran, Bardoli and Motihari in India, will be achieved on this occasion also. We must, however, not be blind to this all-important difference. On the former occasion, "Civil disobedience" proved very successful in a short space of time, because the effort was directed towards the removal of a particular grievance, chiefly economic, and those grievances were removed by the constituted Government of the land. The Mahatma's latest effort is not directed towards the removal of any specific grievance, but towards the removal of none other than Government itself. That is a different proposition altogether. It could be done, as the Mahatma said the other day: "If I had an army of 70 lakhs of civil resisters—I could promise you freedom instantaneously." But even were the Mahatma to-morrow to be offered 70 lakhs of "Civil Resisters" he could not remove the Government of the land by "non-violent means," because 99 per cent. of the 70 million Indian Moslems are cold and indifferent to-day. Further, there is not one single instance in all human history where a Government, especially an "Alien Government," has been got rid of by "non-violent means."

AN AMAZING LETTER.

The "Chronicle" published the other day, an amazing letter by one Rev. John Blair—an "open letter to Gandhi." Mr. Blair said, he had worked in Gujarat for 40 years, and that he knows, and can prove that the physical well-being of the ryots, is infinitely better to-day, than when he came to India. I propose to prove by facts and figures that the Rev. John Blair is wrong—despite his "40 years in India." Let us take first Bengal. I will produce facts published in the "Statesman," less than two years ago, being the report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal. (Dr. G. J. Bentley, C.I.E.)—for the year 1928-29. I may add that Sir Charles Spencer, a retired High Court Judge of Madras, says the same thing, and who tells the readers of the "Spectator", that he has spent 36 years in India. Sir Charles puts the following question: "Is there any evidence of the peasantry of India having been more virile at any previous time in history?" Now, read on! This is what Dr. Bentley says: "The present people of Bengal, including the wealthy, are in a very large proportion taking to a dietary on which even rats could not possibly live for more than five weeks. That is why the death rate was so high, and why the people cannot stand the infection of foul diseases. Their vitality being so undermined by inadequate diet." "In Bengal alone 1,500,000 people are dying every year. On an average 750,000 children under 15 years of age die every year: that is 50 per cent. of the total deaths. Twenty five per cent. of the mortality is due to preventible diseases. 120,000 people in the Province died last year of Cholera: 350,000 of Malaria: 100,000 of Enteric: 350,000 of Tuberculosis (as far only as it is known)." Further, we read that 55,000 new-boon babies die every year from tetanus. At the present moment there are 500,000 people in Bengal suffering from tuberculosis." Then what about the deaths from plague and Small Pox? I would ask readers, especially European readers, to consider what must the loss the country is suffering in meeting the funeral expenses of the dead, apart from all other expenses. In 1918. Thanks to this incapacity of the people to resist disease no less than 11 1|2 million died in the short space of six months, in India. Nesfield calculates that 5 1|2 millions die in India every year from "fevers," and about half a million from Cholera (as far only as it is known). The latter disease, is always epidemic, and about once in 5 years it is pandemic in India.

THE POWER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Now, I don't know who the Rev. John Blair happens to be, but I would ask one question: Were Rev. John Blair (Christian) be "called to his fathers" to-morrow, and, be asked to "submit his report about India—at the judgment seat on high—what would the Almighty say to him and his people?—Simply this, I am afraid: —with Bentley's Report before Him:—"The people of India were a hungered and ye gave them no meat, they were thirsty and ye gave them no drink!" (Saint Mathew) "You gave them the 'Pax Brittanica.' But you all failed to give them bread!" Gandhi may exclaim with Varro:—"Give me back my legions!"—but there is a force behind him, which impels him forward; for as Mathew Arnold once said—"there is a power in the world that moves towards righteousness." The tears of the starving and the oppressed rot the foundations of Empires.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Indianisation of Army.

A multiplicity of arguments used to assail our ears in regard to the impossibility of the early Indianisation of the army. It is true, however, that we do not hear often the old story that the communal troubles in the land require a costly British army. That argument now prevails only in barrack-rooms and probably among disgruntled retired Anglo-Indians in England. We used to be told that the Indian troops themselves prefer a large admixture of the British in order to act as a stiffener. The French example of moving troops from north to south and 'vice versa' in case of internal troubles, if it be thought necessary to cast doubts on the impartiality of the soldiery, is never even once referred to by our military mentors. On the other hand, the new policy is to stifle us under gushing sympathy; and to bewail the paucity of recruits. This argument wasy used in the last Assembly debate. The army debate is a hardy annual; but in these days, a decorous homage is being paid to the principle of Indianisation though only by criticising every concrete proposal intended to translate that principle into practice.

The Contrast.

We may refer those, who think that the recruits now coming forward do not satisfy the required medical tests, to the wail set up by the British Secretary of State for War in his recent memorandum on the Army Estimates for the year. The comfortable illusion at Army Head Quarters, India, is that the changing political conditions in India, with their inevitable uncertainty, prevent enthusiasts from joining up for the Indian Army in as large numbers as for other services. Apart from this libel on the freedom-loving Englishman that he has been so debilitated by centuries of irresponsible rule over alien races that he will only come out as autocrat, we may point out that the War Secretary bewails the intake of recruits for the British infantry. It has not been suggested anywhere that potential recruits have been scared away because a Labour Government is in office. And—here we must bespeak the special attention of the mandarins of our Army—the medical standard of fitness is not half so exacting as in this country. For, we are told that the "lowering of dental and height standards cannot be carried further," with the result that the position is said to be "somewhat disquieting." We shall doubtless soon have very annoying and teasing commonplaces on this dearth of recruits. But what a pity England is not India, where it is enough to say that the people are essentially non-martial and then quietly look to the arrangements for the next regimental dance or canine or other shows.

Needless Interference.

The Bombay police may let well alone, especially in dealing with Congressmen. For some days past Congress volunteers have been peacefully carrying on propaganda to get volunteers and public sympathy for Mahatma Gandhi's campaign. As part of that propaganda Congress volunteers have addressed scores of small meetings at street corners and other places for but a few minutes at each place without in the least obstructing the traffic. When, however, Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy, a member of our staff and also of the Bombay Satyagraha Committee, and Mr. B. A. Kamat, a Congress volunteer, were addressing a meeting within a few yards of the Lamington Road police station, the police needlessly interfered and asked them to stop. The volunteers naturally resented this uncalled-for restriction on their right of free speech and movements disobeyed the order, and were arrested. As Satyagrahis they refused bail when offered, refused to put up a defence before the Magistrate beyond making a statement, and refused to pay the fine imposed on them, preferring the alternative of a day's imprisonment, thus giving proof that the morale of Congress volunteers is good.

Well-kept Secret.

Stranger: "Who is that man whom everybody is greeting?"

Townsman: "Oh, everybody knows him. He is our local member of the secret police."

POONA DAY BY DAY

PROPAGANDA GOING STORY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 16.

Every day that is dawning on Poona sees the propaganda for organising a campaign of civil disobedience going strong here. The War Council recently appointed meets every evening and new volunteers are being enrolled. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Assistant Editor of "Kesari" and grandson of Lokamanya Tilak, has given in his name. Other prominent leaders are also joining and the atmosphere is being charged rapidly with the spirit of civil disobedience. The training of volunteers has commenced and the Seva Dal branch just started here has begun work in right earnest by way of teaching drill and other discipline twice every week. Yesterday evening Acharya Kripalani addressed a public meeting in the Shivaji Mandir on the issue of civil disobedience. In the coming two meetings of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee and that of the Maharashtra Congress Party, a joint Committee of Satyagraha will probably be appointed and the campaign of civil disobedience will be undertaken in co-operation. A very heartening fact is that even the Satyashodhak non-Brahmans are inclined towards joining the campaign and it is reliably learnt that the leading persons among them are willing to enlist their names as volunteers. Thus, on the whole, the political situation in Poona is getting more and more tense and at the same time, more hopeful. From everywhere the stream of agitation is being filled in and very soon it will begin to flow with an increasing volume of water.

CONFERENCE OF INDEPENDENCEWALLAHS.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar has called a conference of all young Maharashtriyans who believe in Independence, with a view to thinking out a programme to galvanise the whole of Maharashtra. In the invitation card he says: "The present Independence is the result of Tilak's efforts. Maharashtra traditions are of Independence. The present is the time for carrying on agitation to be worthy of the glorious of name of Maharashtra. There must be a co-ordination of activities in Maharashtra in this respect." This meeting is to be held on the 25th instant in the Tilak Mandir at 2 p.m. About 100 young Nationalists have been invited to attend it and it is hoped that some solid results will be achieved. The present difficulty is that there is little who touch between Poona and the Talukas. If that living contact is established, the meeting will have done much. The Bombay Maharashtriyans have unfortunately been too much of cosmopolitans and the connection of these forsaken Maharashtriyans with the true fountainhead of the Maharashtra spirit must be renewed. Some Bombay Maharashtriyans also have been called up for the meeting.

TERCENTENARY OF SHIVAJI.

Poona has plunged into the Tercentenary celebrations both in the city proper and at Shivneri. Early in the dawn scores of motor-lorries are going up to Shivneri for the grand festivals which are being attended by some Chiefs, Princes and Sardars. Most of the Nationalist leaders of Poona and historical scholars are leaving Poona to-morrow. In the city proper also, an interesting programme has been fixed, of processions, lectures, kirtans, etc.

OBSTRUCTION TO B.P.C.C. PROPAGANDA.

Congress Satyagrahis' Allegations Against The Police.

MESSRS NARAYANASWAMY & KAMAT CONVICTED.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy and Mr. B. A. Kamat, members of the War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, were placed before the bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin and Dr. N. Shroff on the charge of causing obstruction by occupying of a portion of the public street under Section 127-B of Police Act on Sunday last. Inspector Lyon of the Lamington Road Police Station prosecuted. The accused refused to make any defence out in their statement submitted that the orders of the police officers were illegal and they (accused) were not bound to obey them. They wished to make it clear that they did not obstruct the traffic, but they thought that it was a deliberate attempt on the part of the police to frustrate the wonderful programme inaugurated in the city by the B. P. C. C. They considered the interference of the police arbitrary and illegal and a restraint on the right and liberty of speech and free movements of the citizens. If any occasion arose in future they would not hesitate to assert that right again. They thought it their duty to break all unjust and oppressive laws

The Magistrate convicted the ccused on evidence and sentenced hem to pay a fine of Rs. two each r in default one day's simple imrisonment. The accused preferred to undergo one day's simple imprisonment.

CHARGED FOR CRYING "BANDE MATARAM".

Atmaram Ramchandra, a Hindu, was then charged before the same bench of Magistrates with shouting "Bande Mataram" before the Lamington Road Police Station. The accused was warned and discharged.

—:o:—

MESSRS. SWAMI AND KAMAT HONOURED.

(Through the "War Council", Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swami and B. A. Kamat who were convicted at the Girgaum Police Court to a fine of Rs. 2 or in default 1 day's simple imprisonment were released at about 3-30 p.m. on Monday. A large number of volunteers with the National Flag had flocked before the Court premises and the news of the release spread quickly in the city. No sooner had Messrs. Narayan Swami and Kamat appeared on the verandah of the Court than sky-rending cries of "Bande Mataram", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" were raised. A large cosmopolitan crowd also collected. Messrs. Swami and Kamat were garlanded with hand-spun yarn. A meeting was held just in front of the Court and some volunteers addressed the gathering. Mr. Narayan Swami also spoke. A procession was then formed which wended its way to the Congress House. There was great enthusiasm all through.

—:o:—

WHO WILL SUCCEED GANDHIJI AS DICTATOR.

(Continued from page 1.)

honour of a Nepalee girl. Kharag Bahadur was in Dehra Dun and he wanted to join the first batch under Gandhiji.

ATONING FOR SINS OF GURKHAS.

He arrived a day after Gandhiji began his march and Gandhiji left a word that he should wait in the Ashram and come in the second batch, but Kharag Bahadur insisted on being included in the first batch "to atone for the sins of Gurkhas of Dehra Dun who took part in shooting of Jallianwala Baug". Gandhiji thereupon, permitted him to join the first batch and he has been with the party from Matar onwards.

The whole party is taking rest to-day and spinning. Gandhi, though fatigued, is quite all right.

Reports appearing in the press regarding his suffering from rheumatism are incorrect. There is only some slight pain in one leg due to fatigue and he is able to walk as usual and there has been no need for him to use pony or the bullock cart. Only one volunteer is still sick. Others have recovered. One volunteer had slight fever last night, but he recovered to-day. The party starts for Napa and Borsad to-morrow. —A. P.

"DEDICATED MY LIFE TO GANDHIJI."

—:o:—

Two More Volunteers Join.

ANAND, Mar. 17.

There have been two new additions in Gandhiji's army of volunteers. One is Kalelkar, son of Principal Kalelkar of the Gujarat Vidyapith, who gave up his study to join the movement from the Fergusson College.

The other is Sardar Karak Bahadur Singh, a Nepali. It may be remembered that Karak Bahadur was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of Hiralal Agarwala in connection with the Rajkumari case in Bengal. He was released before the expiry of his term and when he heard about the Satyagraha campaign launched by Gandhiji, he applied for his permission to join the volunteers. Gandhiji gave him permission but before it reached him, the party had already started. He joined the party at Matar. He had a talk with Gandhiji yesterday.

A DEDICATED LIFE.

"After my release, I have dedicated by life to Gandhiji," he declared to the Free Press representative. "I have always believed in non-violence as an article of faith." Asked as to how he happened to commit that crime, he said, he regretted it very much. It appeared that his chivalrous instinct overpowered his faith and now he was really a non-violent soldier.

"WE MUST GIVE A SHAKE"

—:o:—

Acharya Ray To Join Gandhiji.

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

"Grand.—We cannot get everything sitting idle. We must give a shake. I am myself thinking of joining him" said Acharya Ray asked what he though of Mahatmaji's campaign. Asked whether Mr. Sen Gupta's arrest will not greatly retard the progress of the movement, the Acharya said there is nothing to be afraid of for you know the hour makes the man."—Free Press.

NO LIMITATIONS TO SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Call To Kaira.

ANAND, Mar. 16.

Deeper Gandhiji and party penetrate into the Kaira District, thicker are the clouds of dust seen in the air. The whole management of Gandhiji's reception is in the hands of the Charotar Education Society who have watered the roads well and Gandhiji felt comparatively relieved from dust than perhaps from anywhere else. The crowds though enormous were quiet and well disciplined.

Addressing the gathering, Gandhiji said they must rest assured that their programme was not a dramatic one. It was a solemn vow and they will stick to it even at the risk of death. If they survived, they will show to the Government they were worshippers of truth and non-violence. Patels were a community in Kaira District noted for their bravery. He asked whether the students of this brave community were only going to mind their books at this critical period or are they going to join the battle. He asked the Patels to gird up their loins and show to the world they were brave. If the Kaira district joined the movement, he expected the whole of India would join the movement Let Kaira district and Gujarat teach an object lesson to the whole of India.

NO LIMITATIONS FOR SATYAGRAHA.

Continuing, Gandhiji said: "Uptil now, I was making a limitation for starting Satyagraha, but I do not make any limitations now. You can start civil disobedience anywhere you like from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. I find that this is a most opportune time for civil disobedience. If you will have no strength now, it will never come."

Concluding, Gandhiji asked them to leave off their business whatever it may be. There business now should only be to join the movement and if they did so, they will surely achieve success at no distant date. "If my words do not touch your hearts, nothing in the world will do and I will have spoken in vain."

Gandhiji will observe silence till to-morrow night. The party will start for Napa on the 18th morning.—Free Press.

SMALL-POX IN GANDHIJI'S "ARMY."

—:o:—

ANAND, March 17.

One volunteer of Gandhiji's batch who was sick has got an attack of small-pox. Mahatma Gandhi has directed that he should be kept at Anand till he recovers. Gandhiji says he cannot go back to Ahmedabad, whatever happens.

Another Mahomedan volunteer asked to be permitted to go to his home a Baroda promising to return this evening, but Gandhi refused to give such permission, saying "How can we go home now"?

HIT THEM BACK.

—:o:—

Dr. B. C. Roy's Reply To G. M. C. Decision.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Dr. B. C. Roy, President, All-India Medical Association in a statement to Fre Press says:—"The decision of the General Medical Council of Britain to act on the unexpected refusal of the Assembly to make provision for the salary of Col. Needham, President of the General Medical Council as Inspector of Medical Education in India shows, that solicitude for developing Medical Education in India is prompted by the desire to safeguard Britain's interests. Dr. Ray suggests retaliatory measures regarding the purchase of medical requisites and concerted action by the practising British grauates for impressing outsiders that Indians are able to adopt measures to safeguard their own interests.—Free Press.

BENARES TO CONTRIBUTE 200 VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

BENARES, Mar. 17.

The Executive Committee of the local Congress Committee under the presidency of Babu Sampurnanand resolved to join the Satyagraha with 200 volunteers and urged upon all the Executive Members to sign the volunteer pledge. Taking into consideration the present critical situation, the Committee postponed the proposed two-months volunteers training camp 'sine die.'—Free Press.

CALL TO SHASTRIS TO JOIN SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

BENARES, Mar. 17.

Mr. Keokar, the President of the Kashi Vidyapith Shastri Mandal (Graduates Association) has issued an invitation to Shastris all over India to join the present struggle and to start for Satyagraha in jathas from one place.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR YOUTHS PREPARING.

—:o:—

Marching to Dholera.

CAMP, BORIAVI, Mar. 16.

The youths of Kathiawar are preparing to mobilise national volunteers. It is understood that they will march to Dholera, a sea port in Kathiawar to manufacture salt in a short time. Gandhiji, it is stated, has given his agent to look after their marching programme and that it will be initiated by the Kathiawar youths. The Bardoli Taluka has assured Mr. Mahadev Desai that before the party reaches Jalalpur, it will be able to supply 1,000 volunteers for salt campaign and that many of the Police Patels and Talatis will resign.—Free Press.

KARNATAK'S RESOLVE.

—:o:—

Satyagraha Possible on Forest and Salt Issues.

—:o:—

DHARWAR, Mar. 17.

The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee met at Dharwar and considered the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee appointed at Bellary on the 23rd February who visited forty-one places including Bijapur, South Canara, North Canara. The Committee opines mass action is possible in Karnataka and in North Canara with reference to salt tax and forest grievances.—Free Press.

BENGAL STUDENTS TO JOIN FIGHT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 17.

A representative cabinet of All Bengal Students Association was formed to study the Satyagraha movement and prepare the student community to join the fight as necessity arises.—Free Press.

NAGPUR TO LAUNCH OUT

—:o:—

Civil Disobedience Campaign.

NAGPPUR, March 17.

At a meeting of the War Cabinet by C. P. Marathi Congress Committee various forms of Civil Disobedience were proposed and it was decided to launch it after the 3rd April when it is expected that fully worked out schemes will be placed before the Cabinet. Meanwhile an appeal for funds and volunteers is being issued. Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj was present at the meeting.—Free Press.

WARDHA TO THE FRONT !

—:o:—

Preparations Going On.

WARDHA, March 17.

At a public meeting under the presidentship of Dr. Khare held in Chitnis Park, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was congratulated upon his arrest.

The civil disobedience campaign in the province is fast taking shape. Acharya Viroba Bhave is expected to tour the province soon to carry on propaganda for civil disobedience and enlist volunteers.—Free Press

P.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Mar. 17.

There has been local rain in Bengal with a few falls in Assam. The western disturbance is causing rise of temperatures along the Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Narayanganj two inches; Barisal one; Saugor Island a half; Calcutta, Jessore and Dibrugarh a quarter; Cherrapunji three quarters and Silchar a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bengal and Assam and a few falls along the Frontier.—A. P.

MR. P. B. SHINGNE.

—:o:—

Acting High Court Judge.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader who is appointed acting judge on the High Court Bench during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Madgaokar assumed charge of his office on Monday.

He was congratulated by Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao who speaking on behalf of the Appellate Bar eulogised his genial ways and abilities as a lawyer.

Mr. Waman B. Pradnar has been appointed to act as Government Pleader.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Continental Dancers And Clara Bow's Film.

Nina and Jacques, the famous Continental Dancers are appearing in an interesting variety programme at the Empire Theatre this week. These talented artistes who have specialised in acrobatic and character-dances of various nations—all their original creations—have won great appreciation at London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other cities on the Continent as well as America, Australia and other countries. They are now on their second world tour, and have visited Japan and the Far East on their way to India.

Their programme at the Empire includes the Spanish Fan dance by the lady to the sweet and delicate strains of a Spanish serenade, a beautiful piece of classical music; "Argentine Horseman tango" dance by the couple in brilliant characteristic costumes; a graceful acrobatic dance done in quick tempo, a more difficult achievement than the usual slow tempo type; and latest jazz songs by Nina.

The other attraction is an excellent film titled "Get your man" featuring Clara Bow, the screen's most vampish beauty, who plays the role of an American flapper who rescues her lover from a loveless marriage with another girl fixed up for him by family custom and tradition.

—:o:—

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

—:o:—

Press Comments.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The report of the Channel Tunnel Committee is discussed in all newspapers. "The Times" emphasises that nothing would justify it but unmistakable proof that it would add to the comfort and prosperity, promote foreign trade and relieve unemployment. "The channel tunnel is not to be compared with the Suez Canal or with the Panama Canal or even with such a venture as the first London tube. For all these undertakings private enterprise was rightly prepared to venture, and if it had losses to suffer there was, as events have proved, genuine economic gain in view which public interest has shared. The Channel tunnel presents no such certainty of intimate economic gain and of private and public enrichment. It displays a contingent hope of profit to the undertaker and the slender prospect of an increase in the small section of the nations' trade, together with all costs of disturbances to a flexible system of traffic already in operation and the risks of canalizing trade that may now flow freely between a number of points. The scheme will now presumably be submitted, if it should be thouhggt necessary, to examination from other points of view, such as that of the Committee report which has never favoured it in the past. But it sems more than likely that the last word about the tunnel has been said by the Committee which will be recorded as having reported in its favour.

NO GOVT. AID PLEASE.

Rugby.—The "Manchester Guardian" which favours the tunnel criticises the recommendation that the tunnel should be carried out without Government assistonce. "With or without State, however, if the project is economically sound it should be attempted. To day it seems hardly possible that military and stratagetic reasons which have never been publicly stated because they are rooted in instinct and not in reason should be allowed to prevent the accomplishment of the project which would add to our comfort and our security and which a strong and impartial Commission declare to be economically desirable."

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" show no enthusiasm for the project.

The "Daily News" says the strength of the scheme is the extreme weakness of the arguments against it.

The "Daily Mail" demands that the report justifies building of the Tunnel, now and the "Daily Chronicle" also warmly supports the scheme.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

The headman of Sadeshar village, Anand Taluka, along with seven Matadars of Anand and Ravania have resigned their posts. They will appraise Gandhiji when he goes to Napa tomorrow.—A.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Bombay Police Defeat "The Times."

There was little to enthuse over in the match between the "Times of India" and the Bombay City Police on Monday afternoon, when the latter team proved victorious by two goals to love. The Press men were recruited from local players who have not the slightest connection with journalism, and a more non-descript side could hardly be imagined. Scoring opened soon after the bully off when Hewson broke through the defence to score from close range. For the press Amore played well and missed an easy chance of equalising with only the goal keeper to beat. The first half ended with the Police leading by one goal. After the interval Hewson added a further goal off a short corner. The game was stopped for a short time when Blake of the "Times" was hit on the jaw by a centre from Littlewood. Fortunately the Press man was able to resume and was none the worse for the knock out.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY CITY POLICE:

Hibbert,

Carter and A. Major.

Paul: McKenzie: Abdul Kader

De Burgh: Saldanaha: Hewson: Major and Littlewood.

THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Somas,

Edwards and Godfrey

Gibson: Lynn and Blake.

Amore: Dagorne: Scott: Mahar: De Burgh.

Referees:—

Messrs. Cyriaco De Souza and Rodrigues.

To-day's Match:—

5-30 p.m. Bombay University vs. Parsi Gyclists.

SPORTING NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

KID BERG TO HAVE A TILT AT LIGHT WEIGHT CROWN.

Before Kid Berg can get a match with Sammy Mandell for the World's Light-weight title it is probable that he will have to meet Al Singer, another aspirant for the crown. Berg and Singer are fast friends, but there is no sentiment in the business of the ring and they will doubtless be like sworn enemies when they face each other in the ring.

AMERICAN NATIONAL HOPE GOES LAME.

—:o:—

Easter Hero, the American owned Steeplechaser, has gone lame and will not run in the big race at Aintree. His owner Mr. Whitney was to have made the trip to Liverpool, but now that he has no representative he may change his plans.

Gregalach, last year's winner, is the favourite. A good safe jumper he has made good progress and it is quite probable that he will join the select few who have won the Aintree race twice.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE.

—:o:—

Three Star II who won in the colours of Mr. G. McElligot this season, died in the veterinary establishment of Messrs. J. Crawford a few days ago. The French bred son of Sourbier came out for the Aga Khan, but was slow in findin his best form and was sold out of Robinson's establishment.

APPRENTICE RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

—:o:—

McDonald, the young apprentice who came to this country to ride for Buckley, returned to England by the s. s. Tuscania. McDonald did not succeed in winning a race on this side, but he was often astride a winner at northern centres where he rode for several months.

JAPAN'S CASE AGAINST COTTON DUTIES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

nese manufacturer who shows remarkable efficiency and control from the buying of raw material to the marketing of produce while Indian millowners know only how to cut each other's throat and go their way until calamity comes and then they come to the door of this House and seek protection. We are being asked to subsidise the inefficiency and incompetency of Bombay millowners and I ask this House not to agree for one moment to these indirect taxes which are to raise the price of the poor man's cloth silver and sugar but to vote them down. (Applause.)—

"PACIFYING BOMBAY."

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi said that the Bombay Millowners were blind and did not see that 15 per cent. revenue duty was not for protection but because Government wanted money and that the additional 5 per cent. duty was against Japan. Their trouble has utterly inefficient management and production of lower count of yarn.

Mr. Ghuznavi proceeding said that it had been the fashion recently amongst Government circles to pacify Bombay in order to pacify the whole of India. Sir Basil Blacket in order to steer his Reserve Bank Bill had levied 5 per cent. duty on yarn in spite of a recommendation contrary to one by the Tariff Board.

President: It is not proper for the member to suggest that there has been bargaining.

Mr. Ghuznavi: I am sorry, Sir.

Sir George Rainy: How does the Member say that there has been bargaining in the matter of duty on yarn?

"ONLY AN INFERENCE."

Mr. Ghuznavi: It is my inference sir,—

Proceeding Mr. Ghuznavi said that 5 per cent duty on yarn had badly hit 70 lakhs of Indian weavers, 50 lakhs of whom were Musalmans with majority in Bengal.

President: Is this also an inference? (Laughter).

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub: Are Bengal Musalmans all weavers? (Loud laughter).

Mr. Jinnha: Whatever injury the first Tariff Bill might nave done to Indian weavers the present one is going to help them.

Mr. Ghuznavi: Mr. Jinnah, this is not High Court matter but commerce and industry. The present bill also will equally ruin the Indian weaver for which purpose the Bombay Millowners have conspired with Lancashire.

MILLOWNERS' EXPENSIVE CIGARS."

Proceeding Mr. Ghuznavi said that millowners had given huge dividends dishonestly. Had they not done so, both Japan and Lancashire would have been kicked out of the markets long ago. On the other hand the Managing Agents had made their piles, in consequence of which they were smoking expensive cigars and were enjoying the turf at Calcutta and Bombay. In conclusion he said his party was willing to support the Bombay mills but they must first put their house in order. Support to the present bill was support to Lancashire.

Dr. Hyder supported the bill as it was based on principle of discriminating protection. The speaker maintained that assembly had taminating protection. The speaker support the Bill.

ONE KAWAGUCHI!

Sir Darcy Lindsay drew the Chair's attention to the fact that an official of the Central Muslim Party had distributed among the members in the lobby to-day a statement by one Kawaguchi, Agent of Japan Cotton Spinners' Association which was improperly worded and was meant to influence the members' vote.

Mr. Sha Nawaz, Secretary of the Party said he did not authorise the distribution of the statement.

Nationalist Party voices: "What is wrong with the statement"?

Sir Darcy Lindsay: It is a very improper course to follow.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Should we not know the other side of the case?

Sir Darcy Lindsay assured the House that upcountry mills were feeling the pinch as much as Bombay mills. The protection proposed was in the best interest of the consumer. There was no question of monopoly for Lancashire.

Mr. Ghuznavi: They will take whatever price they want.

Sir Darcy Lindsay: "Has Lancashire done so in the past? On the other hand, Japan will wreck the national industry of India. Here is a national industry. Would you like a yoke to be hung round its neck by a foreign country? (Cheers and counter-cheers) I say no Then if you don't accept this measure your cause is lost. (Voices: Question).

Dewan Chamanlal had told Mr. Mody to see that millowners put their house in order. I will not endorse that view. But I will say "turn a new leaf and adopt new methods." (Mr. Mody: We have done so) I will tell Dewan Chamanlal. "If we don't protect this industry, the peaceful penetration of the foreign competitor will eat up the industry. Where will then Mr. Chamanlal's workers be? He wants Self-Government but he will then be at the mercy of another nation which will dictate the prices that it may desire. I also protest against Dewan Chamanlal's proposal for unholy alliance to divide profits between Millowners and workers at the expense of millions of consumers."

"NOT IMPERIAL PREFERENCE".

Concluding Sir Darcy Lindsay said "This measure is not Imperial Preference but preference for one object namely to keep out the stranger and endeavour thereby to assist Bombay and upcountry mills."

—A. P.

Mr. Jayakar wished Bill had been in force for year to enable England's honesty being tested. He regretted bartering away of great economic asset in shape of consuming capacity of India's 330 millions for small advantages here and there.

Mr. Chetty said danger to India was from Japan. The element of British Preference in scheme did not affect Indian industry. He would not barter away economic rights for political gifts. Mr. Acharya pleaded that facts were wanting to prove urgency of measure.—A. P.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE GREAT MARCH.

(Continued from page 12.)

at 7-15 (please note several pauses on the way including one at the Vidyapith taking up in the aggregate 5 to 6 minute.) some speed, you would say.

After a while we left the main high-way and branched off toward a narrow road leading to the river. At 8-15 we crossed the river.

Tens of thousands of people forded the river near Jamalpur (Calico Mills) and rendered the water muddy. At 8-40 we passed by the road leading to Nalol. The people of that village all turned out to have a darshan of Gandhi and his "foj" (army). The women-folk sang an appropriate song: "Gandhiji is going out on an auspicious mission, we shall prepare "Kansar" for him when he returns triumphant." It was one of the marriage folksongs of Gujarat in which Gandhiji's name was inserted in place of the bridegroom's.

At 8-50 we reached Chandola lake and our commandant gave orders—of course, in a most non-violent manner—to halt. The huge crowd was anxious to learn the meaning of this halt. I may incidentally give you my estimate of the crowd: over 100,000 upto the Ellis Bridge, about 75,000 up to the river, about 50,000 on the other side of the river, about 3,000 at the lake Chandola which is a little over seven miles from Ashram. Therein is a barometer of the people's enthusiasm for the Great March and the last battle of Gandhiji's life.

A HALT.

As soon as the procession stopped at Chandola, the Mahatma stepped off to one side and invited the others to follow suit. Word was sent to us that there was a rest period for five minutes. As soon as the people congregated around him, the Mahatma, standing as he was, lathi in hand, addressed a few words to his admirers and exhorted them to disperse and return to their homes.

Not a sign of fatigue in his face, the Mahatma with a stick five feet long, addressing a crowd of his admirers on the banks of a lake, bidding them adieu—this is a picture worthy of an artist's brush. His parting message in substance said:

"Your surpassing love for me has drawn you thus far. I appreciate your affection for me which has been so vividly demonstrated by you... There were rumours of my arrest last night. God is great, mysterious indeed are His ways. I am here to say good bye to you. But even if I were in prison, with your strength I could come back. Indeed, it is your strength that will bring us Swaraj. Go back and resolve to do your share. Propagate khaddar work, be prepared to offer yourselves as civil resisters. Let there be no flinching. Your way at present, however, lies homeward; mine straight on to the sea coast. You cannot accompany me at present, but you will have an opportunity to accompany me in a different sense later...."

Gazing wonderingly at their beloved idol, the citizens of Ahmedabad who had trekked seven miles in the procession went back and promptly at 3-55 we took our places and began to march forth. At Chandola the volunteers had rest, only our beloved captain had not a moment's rest since we had left the Ashram.

AT ASLALI.

The people of Aslali came over a mile to greet us. The Indian "nagara" and "pipi" and the "bhugal" brought back to my mind pleasant childhood memories and associations. It seems to me that an Indian Military band should not exclude the "bhugal' adapted in one form or another. At 10-30 we reached Aslali—a bit tired.

S. AFRICAN MARCH RECALLED.

While he was having lunch, I asked our beloved captain if such an uninterrupted walk of over eleven miles did not tire him out. "I should not say I am very tired; to be sure, I am tired, but it is ordinary fatigue." Continuing he said, "I myself am amazed that I should have been able to walk so far at a stretch. You know I have had no practice for some time in long distance walking." Being interested in the man both as an admirer and a biographer, I plied the Mahatma with questions concerning his childhood days And finally I asked him what he would like to say in regard to the parallelism between the great march of 3,000 men, women and children he had organised in South Africa and the present march to the sea-coast. "Well, the technique is the same even though the organisation is different. Soul force is the weapon common to both. In South Africa, however, there were 3,000 persons, here we are only 79. Again, in South Africa we were in the midst of hostile environments, social as well as political, and we had to carry our own food-stuffs with us; here we are in the midst of hospitable environment and do not have to carry our food. The march in South Africa was attended by greater hardships than the present one."

The present march is a momentous event in modern times. It is a march for liberty the first step in the attainment of which is the removal of the salt tax. No beginning could have been more auspicious. The huge crowds were gathered together to do homage to one who had been convicted as a criminal by the Government of the day on more occasions than one. In the eyes of the crowds compressed compactly all along the route for seven miles and in the eyes of millions of people of the world the leader of the Great March is the incarnation of saintliness and the greatest man living in the world to-day. No wonder his faithful band of 78 felt supremely elated at being associated with him in the great venture.

CRITICISM.

Do I have any criticisms to offer? Yes, indeed. To begin with, for full seven miles we breathed, not air but dust. Secondly, the enthusiasm of the crowd, while it was encouraging, is apt to be effervescent; it is to be hoped that the citizens of Ahmedabad in their thousands will translate into reality their love for the Mahatma. Thirdly, my knapsack was too heavy on my back. The bedding stuff, however, was kindly taken over by one of the students walking by my side. Fourthly, a regular nuisance was made by the cameramen and their automobiles. In America they take better and longer movies than any company in India do, and yet the cameramen there do not make of themselves such nuisances as the European and Indian cameramen in India. I hope they learn to respect the rights of those whom they are "shooting"—I mean photographically.

In the afternoon the Mahatma addressed an audience of over 2000 in the open air. He expressed his appreciation of the enthusiastic reception accorded him and his party and getting down to brass tacks, he roundly condemned them (excuse the English phrase, the Mahatma is not capable of condemning anybody) for their lack of interest in the promotion of khaddar; for poor sanitary conditions in the village; for keeping buffaloes and neglecting cows. He expatiated upon the evils of the salt tax and in his homely manner brought home to his hearers the enormity of this tax which hits the poor man hardest. Finally, he exhorted them to do their share in-as-much as Sardar Vallabhbhai was illegally and unjustly snatched away from their midst they should all be prepared to violate the salt act in due course of time and be arrested. The removal of salt tax is not Swaraj, but it is an important step in the direction of Swaraj.

The people of Aslali took the Mahatma literally at his word and served us food—lunch at 11-15 and supper at 5.30 exactly according to specifications. The Sabarmati Ashram enforces simplicity in matters of food, etc., this moving Ashram, it would seem, might outdo the parent one in oversimplicity so for as food is concerned.

A few people of Aslali joined us at the evening prayer (7-15). We went to bed at 9.00 p. m. as at the Ashram. The moonlit night, some 50 out of the 79 sleeping under the blue canopy of heaven studded with stars and rendered glorious by the moonlight—it was a perfect end of a perfect day.

A long letter—you would say! —Yours, etc.,

HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR.

YOUNG BENGALI ARRESTED

—:o:—

Found With Revolver And Cartridges.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The Special Branch, C. I. D., arrested Sudhansu Guha, a young man said to be a resident of Bhawanipore at the Howrah Station this noon with one loaded automatic pistol and one loaded six chambered revolver an a box containing 21 live cartridges. Sudhantaining 21 live cartridges. Sudhansu is said to be absconding for a long time past.—Free Press.

Appearing For Exam. In Jail.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The University having made arrangements for Devabrata Chatterjee, the accused in the Mechaua bazar Bomb Case who is allowed to sit for the Intermediate Science Examination in jail from to-day. —Free Press.

POLICE SEARCH LABOUR OFFICE.

—:o:—

Take Away Hockey Sticks.

JAMESHEDPUR, March 17.

The Police searched the office of the Labour Federation and seized some of the placards, account books and a bundle of hockey sticks that were lying inside.

The Houses of Mr. Homi, President and Mr. Sarma, General Secretary of the Federation and some other office-bearers were also searched simultaneously. Mr. Homi was brought to his house under police escort while the search was being made and sent back to the jail after it was over. No fresh arrest is reported.—Free Press.

PRESERVATION OF "GAME"

—:o:—

Bombay Governor's Views.

Sir Frederick Sykes said in the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society yesterday:—

In India, however, the problem of game preservation is peculiarly difficult. Shooting for sport alone is comparatively easy to control, although even in this field we have recently discovered rather a serious gap in our education which makes it necessary to appeal to all sportsmen in this country to refrain from the most unsportsmanlike practice of shooting game from the motor car. I sincerely hope that this Society will be successful in setting public opinion strongly against this practice. Apart from sport itself, however, we are confronted in this country with the almost insurmountable difficulty of either compelling or persuading the masses to have any regard for the principle of life preservation. The difficulty is accentuated by the fact that in a certain number of places the interests of the cultivator come into conflict with marauding animals.

PEASANTS' POINT.

All the world over it is difficult to convince the farmer that one or two annas of crop are not worth more than the life of any wild animal however rare or local, and the difficulty is not made easier by the fact that they see the sportsman hunting the same wild animal for his own pleasure alone. We must, I think, in fairness see the point of view of the cultivator and endeavour to meet it, but by degrees we may perhaps hope to do something to create a public sense in favour of sparing wild life by enlisting the sympathy of the classes who are more easily educated in this respect, particularly the large landowners.

Another thing which I think we should aim at is to teach the children to appreciate the value of wild life. We must in fact undertake propaganda of a suitable kind to convince the public of two very important truths: Firstly, the irreparable loss to science which is involved in the extinction of any species, and secondly, the danger of upsetting the balance of nature. Even children can and should be taught the fact that nature if left to herself is the best regulator of excess, including even pests injurious to mankind.

MUSEUMS.

One very important way of arousing that interest in wild life which is its only true protection lies in establishing Museums such as this. Anyone who happens to have visited this Museum on a Sunday cannot fail to have been struck and indeed surprised by the numbers of the public who flock to it and take a most lively interest in the Natural History exhibits. One will find here on such days perhaps a majority of people in quite humble circumstances, including many women and children, who can only be daily wage-earners on the week day. That it should be the function of this Museum so to open to these people at least a glimpse of the wealth of the natural life in India speaks volumes for the educational worth of this institution and the value of the money spent on it. From the same point of view the proposed wing of this Museum designed to accommodate the Natural History collections in a thing well worth working for, and it must surely command the fullest support of all who value the scientific work of this Society and the education of the people. We must indeed regret that subscriptions for this object have been so slow in coming in, but I am sure this fact will not daunt us in our efforts, and I hope that persistence in our appeal during the current year will succeed in making the scheme a practical possibility.

FOREST LAWS TO BE DISOBEYED?

—:o:—

Satyagraha Move In Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Mar. 17.

Shivaji's Birthday was celebrated with great pomp by Raja Laxman Rao Bhonsle.

SEN GUPTA CONGRATULATED

A crowded public meeting under the presidency of Dr. Khare has adopted a resolution congratulating Mr. Sen Gupta on his being "the second victim" in the cause of liberating India. Seth Jamanlal appealed to Maharashtra to rise to the occasion and enlist volunteers in thousands.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee met and invited suggestions from District and Taluka Congress Committees in selecting places and advising on the form of civil disobdience. It is probable that the laws relating to forest produce will be disobeyed in these parts.—A. P.

LADY SYKE'S APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

—:o:—

For The Suffering.

To-day is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Indian Red Cross Society, which has for its aim the relief of sickness and suffering, and as President of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Society I gladly associate myself with the appeal which is being made throughout India for increased membership and additional funds. This Society is not for the few but for the many, its aims are such that real progress must always depend on the support of the great mass of the people. Let us all do our best to help this special appeal in establishing it on a truly national scale.

ISABEL SYKES

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Tenth Anniversary.

Many people are still unaware of the existence of any peacetime Red Cross organization. Not unnaturally, they still connect the Red Cross symbol with the passing of the Geneva Convention in 1864 and the formation of a Society to give relief to the sick and wounded in time of war. It is true that help to sick and wounded soldiers is still the first object of all National Red Cross Societies, but the scope of Red Cross work has since been widened. In 1919, after the signing of the Armistice, Red Cross leaders of many nationalities met together in Geneva and decided to form an International League of Red Cross Societies which would formulate a peacetime programme "for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." Knowing that disease and ignorance cause more deaths than war, they found it impossible to demobilize the Red Cross on the termination of hostilities, and, as a result, for the last ten years the Red Cross Societies of over 50 nations have been steadily working to improve health and to prevent suffering among all races and castes and creeds. It may not be amiss to recall here that the Society is non-sectarian, non-political and non-governmental, and that the cross which forms its emblem has no particular religious significance but is merely the reversal of the Swiss flag (a white cross on a red ground), chosen out of compliment to the country which gave birth to the Red Cross movement. Men and women of all nationalities and creeds—Christians and Jews, Hindoos and Mohammedans, Buddhists, and followers of Confucious belong to the Red Cross and take part in its humanitarian work.

ITS WORK.

At present it has branches in every province of British India and in four Indian States, making 22 in all. These branches are sub-divided into numerous district branches, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. Year by year it has been able to show steady progress in membership. From 500 members in 1921, the figure rose to 2,000 in 1923, 5,000 in 1926, 14,000 in 1928 and at the end of 1929 the Society had about 25,000 adult members and 55,000 Junior Members on its rolls. Even now these figures compare unfavourably with such countries as America 10,583,464, Germany 1,360,993 and Japan 3,733,640, where the Red Cross has become a national institution to which every one pays their small annual contribution almost as regularly as they pay their taxes. The aims of a Society like the Red Cross cannot be achieved by the labours of a few enthusiasts at headquarters; if it is to do its work properly it must become a democratic organization to which every one will contribute according to their ability and from which all will be entitled to receive help.

The Indian people are a charitable people with great traditions of self-saorifice behind them, but organized philanthropy is still in its infancy, and organized philanthropy means avoidance of wastage, both of money and lives. Looking back at the history of social reform in the West, one sees that it is the great voluntary movements which have always led the way and blazed the trial for government action by educating public opinion. There is undoubtedly a wave of interest in social reform in India to-day but that interest needs guiding into right channels and transmuting into practical action. That is what the Red Cross Society and others are doing.

SOME FIGURES.

Here are some figures about Red Cross work in India. At the end of last year the Society had opened nearly 200 Child Welfare Centres where mothers are being taught to bring up healthy children. It is impossible to estimate the total attendance but in Madras alone the centres recorded an attendance in one year of 8,67,796 mothers and children. Any one familiar with the ignorance prevailing among illiterate mothers regarding the feeling and upbring of children cannot doubt the effect these centres are having on the health of the rising generation, apart from the reduction of infant mortality, which is appallingly high. In some provinces between 300 and 400 out of every 1,000 infants die before they have completed their first year. Many Army Child Welfare Centres opened for the wives and children of Indian soldiers are also receiving Red Cross support.

The health education of school children is being promoted through the formation of Junior Red Cross groups in schools. At the end of 1929 there were 1,233 such groups in the Punjab with a total membership of 55,000 and other provinces are now taking up the Junior movement. Junior members are taught to practise simple rules of healthy living and they also help considerably in fighting epidemics by distributing leaflets and persuading people to be inoculated.

All this work has been developing steadily and is only limited in scope by the available funds. Unless the Socity's small fixed income can be largely increased by donations and subscriptions from the public, it must refuse many of the requests for assistance which come to it. Donations and subscriptions or offers of assistance in the Society's work should be addressed to The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

KHADI & LOCAL BODIES.

—:o:—

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram Appeal.

HYDERABAD (SIND) Mar. 17.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has issued the following statement to the press:—

All eyes not only in India but in most parts of the civilised world are focussed on the march of Mahatma Gandhi with which he has inaugurated the final struggle for the country's freedom. But while the rest of the world may watch the progress of the movement with interest or sympathy we in India mus strain every nerve to lend it our active support. In this connection I wish on behalf of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee to make an humble appeal to every Municipality and Local Board in India.

YOUR PART IN THE STRUGGLE.

These Local Bodies represent in a way a good section of the masses of India. At this juncture their duty ought to be plain. The Lahore Congress deliberately refrained from sanctioning the boycott of Local Bodies in deference to the strong opinion of many of their members that the Local Bodies can materially assist the Congress in the constructive side of its programme. There cannot be a better opportunity than the present one for the members of the Local Bodies to prove the truth of this claim. The Boycott Committee has approached before this every Municipality and Local Board in India to take a step in support of the programme of boycott of foreign cloth. It will surprise the members of these Local Bodies to learn that out of about 1,000 local bodies approached less than 100 have taken any action in furtherance of the boycott programme. As many as 900 have failed to respond. The Local Bodies can help materially by imposing a burden on import or sale of foreign cloth, by exempting hansyun and handwoven khadi from all taxation and by purchasing only khadi for their requirements of cloth. I would appeal to every individual member of every Municipality and Local Board in India not to wait for action being taken by any one else but to take the initiative himself an move his particular Local Body at a special meeting to declare its decision to be truly representative of the people by taking the above three steps in support of the boycott programme.—Free Press.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

"Virbharat" Editor To Be Charged With Sedition.

LAHORE, March 17.

The police raided to-day the office of the "Virbharat," a vernacular daily, on the strength of a warrant under section 124A and seized the copies of the issue of the paper dated 6th March alleged to be seditious.

Mr. Munshiram, the editor, was away during the time of the search. He is the third editor of the paper, his two predecessors having gone to jail within last two months.—Free Press.

DERBY SWEEP.

—:o:—

Bombay Imitates London.

It is understood that the Bombay Stock Exchange have started this year a Derby Sweep, subscription being Rupees Ten for each ticket. The amount subscribed will, after deducting 10 per cent, be distributed as follows

Winner 40 per cent, Second Horse 20 per cent, Third Horse 10 per cent and Starters 20 per cent.

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

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Nature must be helped to throw off all the accumulation of dead tissue, and so allow the fresh, new skin underneath to breathe. Mercolized Wax, applied occasionally, removes all the dead, discoloured cuticle, gradually and imperceptibly, and gives you a new complexion every day.

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BANKING EDUCATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Indian Banking Inquiry.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN'S MEMORANDUM.

The following are extracts from the replies to the questions in Part IV (Banking Education) of the Questionnaire of the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee, submitted by Mr. M. L. Tannan, Principal, College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay:—

Q.: What are the existing facilities for banking education in schools, colleges and universities in India?

Banking education, which is a branch of higher commercial education, was almost wholly neglected in this country until October, 1913, when the Government College of Commerce, now known as the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, was started in Bombay for training students for the B.Com. degree of the University of Bombay. Under the old Regulations of the University the subject of "Special Branches of Economics" which included elements of Banking and Currency was one of the compulsory subjects prescribed for the B.Com. degree examination. The new regulations sanctioned for that examination, in 1925, give the subject of Indian Currency, Banking and Exchange, a prominent place at the B.Com. Examination of this University. Those who take up Advanced Banking as their optional subject are required to study also the Credit Organisations of the principal countries of the world, Banking Law and Practice, and Advanced Currency Problems. Commerce graduates of this University are required to have a fair knowledge of Economics, Accounting, Commercial Geography, Public Finance, Mercantile Law, Modern Economic Development, Trade and Statistics and one of the following optional subjects:—

1. Advanced Accounting and Auditing.
2. Advanced Banking including Banking Law.
3. The Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry.
4. Actuarial Science.
5. Economics of Transport.

Special courses of evening lectures on subjects of interest to those engaged in banking during the day are also arranged at the College from time to time. Among the subjects dealt with in the course of evening lectures are "Banking", "Banking Law", "Stock Exchange Securities", "Foreign Exchanges", "Bankers as Lenders", etc. These courses of lectures are open to bank employees and others either free of charge or on payment of a small fee of 8 annas a lecture.

During the last 15 years, several other Universities such as Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad and the Punjab have instituted Commerce degrees and the courses prescribed for them also give a fairly important place to the study of banking and allied subjects.

The elementary principles of some of the subjects referred to above are also taught in some commercial schools—Government and private—to candidates preparing themselves for the Government Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination, started by the Government of Bombay in 1926, the L.C.C. and the Indian Merchants' Chamber Examinations and in a few cases for the examinations of the British and Indian Institutes of Bankers.

The Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers invited last year some prominent gentlemen to deliver a few lectures on topics of special interest to bankers and has recently decided to organise a few courses of lectures for the benefit of bank employees, particularly those preparing themselves for the Institute's Examinations.

CO-ORDINATION.

Q.: Is there any co-ordination of effort between such institutions and the banks?

As far as I know there is hardly any co-ordination of effort between such institutions and the banks. However, I am glad to state that most of the prominent bankers in Bombay take interest in the activities of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and are generally available for advice with regard to the courses. They also try to come in contact with its students by attending functions arranged by the various associations of the College students.

The late Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Aitkin of the Bank of Bombay was at my request good enough to draw up a scheme for the recruitment of probationers from among the University trained Indians in general and the graduates of the said College in particular. The same scheme form the basis of the memorandum scheme published by the Imperial Bank of India in connection with the training of Indians for service in banks.

Q.: Do banks provide any facilities for the training of boys in banking business?

Banks in India as a rule do not provide any special facilities for the training of boys in banking business. The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., had a fairly regular apprenticeship scheme and took about a dozen apprentices mostly commerce graduates for training for higher appointments. The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., takes up graduates as probationers and it is understood that the commerce graduates taken into its service by the bank have "turned out well". Such a scheme if generally adopted by banks in India would enable them not only to secure the necessary trained staff for expanding their business by an extensive system of branch banking but also to Indianize their superior staff in the course of a decade or so.

Q.: How far is instruction in banking, theoretical and practical combined at present?

There is at present very little combination of the theoretical and practical training in banking. No doubt the Central Bank of India, Ltd., made a beginning in this direction by engaging the services of an Indian graduate of the Columbia University, who in addition to some other duties was required to give lectures on banking and allied subjects to its staff at the Head Office. The Central Bank of India Staff Association also invites occasionally some well-known persons to lecture to them on important banking problems. It is understood that perhaps with a view to cut down the expenditure the services of the graduate referred to above have been dispensed with.

SUGGESTIONS.

Q.: Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the grant of facilities from higher training outside India to bank probationers and bank assistants in India?

Bankers in India should grant foreign scholarships and study leave mainly to their experienced employees for the practical study of international exchange business and for widening their banking outlook. If possible they should arrange with their correspondents and agents in countries like England and the U. S. A. to provide facilities to persons to be deputed by them (the banks in India). The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., of Lahore is understood to have obtained facilities from their London Agents for the practical training of some young men deputed by the said bank. A few of the young men thus trained have on completion of their training been taken up by the Imperial Bank of India in its staff officers' grade. If practicable Government may also try to obtain such facilities from banks in England and elsewhere.

Q.: Do you attribute the slow development of banking and specially branch banking to absence of trained men in India?

The absence of trained Indians is decidedly one of the main factors responsible for the slow development of branch banking in India. As leading banks in India have had in the past, to depend largely upon non-Indian staff for the posts of branch managers the opening of branches except in large cities was hampered as they could not bear the cost of a comparatively highly paid superior staff. For instance, if a European manager was to be appointed as a manager of a small branch his comparatively high salary and allowances, if any, on the one hand and comparatively small business in the first few years on the other made it difficult for banks to open such branches. Branch banking in India would have made much advance if trained Indians willing to accept comparatively small salaries were available for working as agents at small branches. The growth of branch banking in this country has in the past been retarded also owing to the fact that the European managers of branches of banks being ignorant of the common language used in business at certain places as well as of the social customs of the people could not come into the requisite close contact with them. If branches of banks in comparatively small centres are placed under competent Indians it will encourage people to do business with joint stock banks and thus increase their earning powers while their expenses will be kept at a low level.

BLACK FLAG CASE.

—:o:—

Accused Sent To Jail.

MASULIPATAM, March 15.

Judgment has been delivered in the case known as the Masulipatam Black Flag Case, sentencing 2 of the 11 accused for a period of two months each, under Section 143 and for a period of four months each under Section 145 both to run concurrently. The remaining accused excepting one who was discharged, were sentenced each to month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 143 and six weeks imprisonment under 145.

It will be remembered that this case is outcome of carrying black flags and shouting "Governor go back" when the Governor of Madras visited the place in February last.—Free Press.

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RUSSIA AND RELIGION.

—:o:—

Exploiting The Primary Passions.

H. N. Brailsford writes in "New Leader":—

No one who watches the international religious campaign against Russia can doubt that a political purpose inspires it. The prime movers in this country are Die-hard Tories, who have used every other stick to beat the Soviets until it broke in their hands. On this occasion one must pay a tribute to their astuteness. Religion is one of the primary passions of mankind; if it can inspire the noblest heroism or promote insensate folly it is its peculiarity to rouse men to every effort save clear thinking.

It is easy to retort that the record of the Tory Party is one of hostility to the ideal of toleration, and of indifference, when no motive of interest intervenes, to the sufferings of persecuted Christians. Those of us who are Freethinkers cannot forget that even in this country we enjoy no right to express our opinions, though custom permits us to do it on sufferance. Only a few days ago the very newspapers which would break off relations with Russia in the name of toleration, were opposing the repeal of our laws which punish heresy and blasphemy.

"RED DEVILS"

No Tory proposed to break off relations with Tsardom when its police was organising the massacre of Jews, while the Holy Synod persecuted the Baptists and drove the harmless Doukhobors to seek a refuge in Canada. This same party was Abdul Hamid's apologist in the bloodiest days of the Armenian massacres. I cannot recall that English Protestant Churches spoke a word of rebuke when the French Republic was closing the schools of the congregations and expelling the monastic orders from French soil; indeed, it was during these years of the sharp struggle against the Catholic Church that the "Fantente Cordiale" was formed.

But such an answer is insufficient. If I were a believer, and were satisfied of the truth of these monstrous tales of the torture and massacre of Christians, for no offence save their faith, I should not be content to demand a breach with Russia: I should burn to carry a rifle against her on my own shoulder. Even if one were to stop short of a diplomatic breach and content oneself with prayer instead of rifles (which is supposed to be the Christian method of resisting evil), a scalding fountain of mischief would still remain. It is no light matter to think of one's fellow-men as "red devils." Let us try, then, to arrive at the facts.

With the tales of torture and massacre it is impossible to cope. For, as the "Morning Post" prints them, they lack every detail by which they could be tested—a few names of martyred bishops, but never a date, and then totals of vast numbers killed or imprisoned. The omission of dates is especially prudent But readers who have moderately good memories can recall that we read these same vague, but edifying, narratives, and even these same totals, a good ten years ago. In short, if there is a vestige of truth in them, they happened during the civil war.

DISSECTING THE ATROCITIES.

That was a savage struggle, as civil wars are apt to be, and Russians, when roused, have fiercer passions than West Europeans. The Whites were, to the best of my belief (and I was in Russia in the last phase of this struggle), more wholesale in brutality than the Reds. The Church in the civil war ranged itself solidly on the side of the Whites, and undoubtedly many of the clergy were imprisoned for conspiracy, and some were shot. In at least one case a bishop was killed by an angry mob of workers. But these tales (grossly exaggerated as they are) are doubly irrelevant. They are out of date by ten years, and they do not prove religious persecution unless one chooses to plead that priests, when they oppose a Revolution, should enjoy "benefit of clergy."

The "Manchester Guardian" has devoted much space to the dissection of these atrocities, and has effectively disposed of most of them. It is evident that Prebendary Gough has been misled by unscrupulous translators. The residue of recent truth in these tales relates to such affairs as the shooting (after trial) of some "White Crusaders." These were fanatics who preached that the Archangel Michael was about to arrive on a White Horse to overthrow the Soviets and restore the Tsar. They distributed white badges to sympathisers. Clearly this was a monarchist movement adapted to simple souls. To shoot such people was a harsh police measure, but certainly it was not religious persecution.

To grasp the position of the Churches in Russia one must envisage the scene with some broader attempt at comprehension. It is difficult for an Englishman who has never lived in Eastern Europe to understand the attitude of all progressive Russians (for in the old days Kerensky, and even the Liberal "Cadets" were an anti-clerical as the Bolsheviks) towards organised religion. They had to face a Church which commanded respect neither by the conduct nor the learning of its clergy. Its faith has no relation to ethics or conduct.

THE HEAVENLY CUSTOMS HOUSE.

This Church is merely the Customs House through which one must pass and pay toll on the way from this world to the next. It taught the most degraded superstitions, and it was organised for the systematic repression of every more living form of belief. It was, needless to say, the prop of the Autocracy, and when that fell it sought with its spiritual terrors to aid the cause of the landlord and the capitalist. That the Communists (as the milder Socialist parties also did) should oppose this Church, root and branch, was inevitable and right.

Going about in the villages I soon realised that there was a still more fundamental reason why the Bolsheviks must combat religion in its native forms. It is the chief obstacle to every advance, even in such mundane matters as the adoption of rational methods of cultivation. We talk of the "fatalism" of Russians, as though they were born with this handicap. They get it from the Church.

When a Communist tried to teach the peasants to fight drought by ploughing deep, he was met by the conviction—not a poetic fancy but a literal belief—that God sends or withholds rain. The way to get it is to pray for it, and in general, to obey the Church. It sounds incredible, but I came on a case where the priest—the man who could bar the gates of Heaven to a trembling peasant—actually opposed as impious the planting of cabbages in the new manner with adequate space in which to grow. All this seems amusing to us but it becomes tragic when it means the starvation of the towns. Later, it was always the priest who joined the "Kulak" (for more interested reasons) in resisting the spread of agricultural co-operation, in which lay the one hope of getting an adequate yield from the soil.

Faced with this Church, which is an organised conspiracy to perpetuate all the evils of ignorance and poverty under which men labour here below, the Bolsheviks fought it, openly and legitimately, by propaganda. They organised atheist lectures. They encouraged the teaching of popular science. They published cheap and readable books on anthropology and the origins of religion, and I found, in visiting the lending library of a cotton mill, that such books are eagerly read, even by the women. They challenged the Church to permit an investigation of some of the modern miracles which it boasts, with the result that one would expect. So far from suppressing discussion, they promoted it, and I attended a crowded debate in a country town between an atheist lecturer and an Orthodox priest—who had a fair hearing.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S EXAGGERATION.

All this was necessary—indeed I could wish to see a similar frontal attack on superstition in India. The ugly side of his campaign was the organisation of processions and theatrical shows ridiculing religion. One may fight error, and yet respect the emotions of those who cherish it.

The Soviet method of handling the legal problem of its relations to organised religion is open to criticism, and I shall not shrink from it. But it is grossly misleading, to speak, as the Archbishop of Canterbury has spoken, of "the persecution of all who profess any form of religion in Russia." On the contrary, to the public exercise of religious rites, whether orthodox, sectarian, Jewish or Muslem, there is no hindrance whatever.

On the whole, the nonconformists and the Moslems have gained in freedom. But the Orthodox Church is disestablished and disendowed. It is poor, and its heads are suspect persons, who work under a vigilant police. They have no Press of their own, and are subject to all disabilities that weigh on every phase of opinion other than that of the governing Party.

On the other hand, the churches are open and often crowded, and their rites go on unmolested. To that I can testify, for it happens that I enjoy the music of the Eastern ritual, and I attended many services both in 1920 and 1926. It is true that many churches have been closed for various reasons and put to other uses, generally as libraries or village "institutes." I saw one lovely mediaeval church in Vladimir which had been rescued from barbarous neglect and defacement and had been worthily preserved as a noble monument of art. But one must realise that churches are as numerous even in villages as "pubs" are in this free land. Enough, and more than enough, are left for worship.

RELIGION AND THE CHILD.

Do we not close City churches for like reasons—even when Wren built them? But no activities, apart from religion, are permitted in the church—no lectures, no "Pleasant Sunday After noons" No social life. That, however is part of the general demand of freedom to organise outside the recognised institutions of the proletarian State. It is an illiberal policy which I, for one, think wrong and foolish. But it is not the persecution of religion. A priest may pray, or preach, or confess, or administer the sacraments as he pleases.

The graver ground for criticism turns on the strict prohibition of any public or organised religious instruction for children. They may and do attend all the rites of the Church. Their parents may teach them what they please. But below the age of eighteen, the priest, the pastor and the rabbi may not gather them together in groups or classes to teach them the tenets of their person Personally, I think that a grown faith commits an outrage on the immature mind of a child, who imposes any view of controversial questions upon it, whether in religion or politics. But these same children are indoctrinated with Atheism and Communism in the schools. To expect a believing parent, or a sincere priest, to endure this without open or covert resistance is to ask too much of human nature.

The Orthodox suffer least: their priests rarely burn with zeal. But one would feel little respect for a Catholic priest or a Baptist pastor who did not try to circumvent this decree. The Jews, perhaps, are in the worst case, for their tradition requires an elaborate study of all the mediaeval lore of the Talmud, extending over many years. One may think that a deplorable waste of time, if it is nothing worse. A progressive State would discourage it by every means, short of prohibition. But, again, one would not respect these old-world Jews, hardened in their rigid beliefs by centuries of oppression, if they did not struggle. And, in fact, Talmudic schools are organised in secret, and, when the police unearth them, the rabbi may be thrown into gaol.

THE DARKNESS OF TRADITION.

It is easy to say that the lads of these pious Jewish households have only to wait till they are 18, and then they may freely plunge into the dogmatic darkness of tradition. But, meantime, they have drunk in a rather crude form of Materialism at school. This is not religious persecution in the Archbishop's meaning: still less is it the nightmare of the "Morning Post." But neither is it religious freedom. What is true of the Jews is true, in a less degree, of Protestant or Catholic children. They may read the Bible or learn their catechism, or their "hours" at their mother's knee. But till they are mature they can get no expert guidance from teachers of their parents' faith. Inevitably, this decree is disobeyed, and the offenders suffer—not death or torture, but occasionally imprisonment.

There is (to sum up) no trustworthy evidence of any recent aggravation, and Lord Parmoor, when he spoke in the Government's name in the Lords of "horrors" and of a "terrible outburst of religious persecution," has been gravely misled. It was, I think, unwise of Mr. Henderson to announce, under Tory pressure, that he had called for a report. One wonders what answer he would have made if he had been urged from our own side to inquire into the persecution of workers' organisations in Fascist Italy and Hungary? Yet these are matters in which a Labour Government might more naturally display interest.

I have tried to describe the facts honestly. The open warfare on superstition I applaud. There is no persecution of belief among adults. But there is a loading of the dice unfairly, even harshly, during the years when the destiny of the young mind is decided. One would plead with the Russians, if one did not know them too well, to liberalise this one side of their legislation. It is the one grave blot which may undo them. The other great revolution invented a proverb which they might ponder, "Qui manage du Pape en meurt:" if you eat Pope, you'll die of him.

Anti-Easter Campaign.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Riga.—A special two months' anti-Easter campaign which began throughout the Soviet yesterday includes the usual anti-religious plays, carnivals and buffoonery and prize competitions, excursions and lectures for children and workers. It is hoped to recruit hundred thousand new members to anti-God Society.—Reuter.

Madras.—It has been decided to incorporate the monthly journal, "The New Era" with "Triveni," journal of Indian Renaissance, published once in two months. To assist Mr. K. Ramakotiswara Rao, the Editor, "Triveni" in the conduct of the journal, a new Advisory Board has been formed consisting of Prof. Radhakrishnan, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. C. Jinarjadasa, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. M. S. Chellapathi (formerly editor of the New Era.)—Free Press

Mr. C. W. A. Turner and Captain H. Boyes lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

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MINERS THREATEN ACTION.

—:o:—

If Coal Bill Is Defeated.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE SUMMONED.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Further threat of drastic action by coal miners in view of threatened defeat of Coal Bill in Parliament this week is made by Mr. A. J. Cook. He says that miners throughout the coal-fields are sending him strong resolutions and messages demanding national conference and national action by Miners' Federation.

Officials of Federation and Miners' leaders in the House of Commons will meet Mr. William Graham, and if necessary, Mr. MacDonald on Wednesday to review the position and if the Bill is defeated or Government is unable to satisfy miners' officials, Executive of Federation will be summoned to consider the convening of National Conference to decide best course of action.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH POURPARLES.

—:o:—

Mr. Tardiu Optimistial.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Momentous conversations between the British and French Delegations to the Naval Conference on which the fate of the Conference is considered to depend in view of France's refusal hitherto to reduce her naval demands except in return for another Security Pact were held at Chequers today, and lasted four hours. The French communique with regard to the conversations merely says that the delegations "endeavoured to find suitable means of ensuring success of the negotiations." M. Tardieu and M. Briand however returned to London smiling. M. Tardieu in a statement declared: "I am convinced that we shall come to a satisfactory result." The French Premier remarked: "We consider the results to be obtained important enough to exclude any unwise haste" and announced that he was leaving for Paris on the 17th March and would return towards the end of the week to resume the discussions.—Reuter.

Blow To The Republican Case.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Madrid.—The death of Primo De Rivera enormously simplifies the political situation. It is regarded as a blow to the Republican case against the King, as the strongest plank in the Republican platform has hitherto been the supposed complicity of King Alfonso in Coup D'etat of 1923 which made the deceased Dictator, and it was proposed to challenge upon that, when the time came.—Reuter.

MR. SEN GUPTA IN RANGOON.

—:o:—

Burmese People Honour Him.

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta arrived here this morning escorted by police officers, by the "Sirdhana" and disembarked at the Booking Street Jetty, where a few hundred Indians of the different communities had gathered. They greeted him with shouts of "Bande Mataram". Immediately after, he was placed in a motor car, he was garlanded by the public present and then removed, possibly to Rangoon Central Jail. Several bus loads of Burmese men and women, dressed in local khaddar, with national flags hoisted on the buses, were present at the whakf, and later, paraded the street for a short while.—A. P.

THANA FOREST CONFERENCE.

The Thana Forest Association (Umbergaon) has decided to convene a Thana District Forset Grievances Conference for the consideration of the forest grievances of the ryots and agriculturisas of the Thana District and for taking joint action for getting them redressed at the earliest possible moment. It is well-known that the Association has been making representations to Government from time to time.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE NOT WANTED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir—I am glad that you have published all matter I laid before you several days back. I give herewith some extracts taken from the "Economist" of London, with my observations on their bearing, Your comments in this connection will much enlighten the public.

The Leader will not fail to notice that ancashire anxiously wants to patch up 10 per cent. difference in cost price between its own high level and the low level of prices in the world. Raising of 11 per cent. import duty to 15 per cent has nothing to do with the Indian mill industry viewed strictly from the industrial standpoint. It has nothing to do with Lanchashire in particular, since all Indian consumers of foreign goods are taxed because rich concerns or rich people are not able to pay taxes. It is for one year or it is there till the time Lanchasire and tariff Board decide.

But alternative proposals are devised to add to the import duty in order to tax Indian tax-payer who would prefer to buy non-british goods and to penalise non-british world in case its products are sought over british ones.

The effects are harmful in a weak helpless and dependant India. But they will be very disastrous to England herself in a way that such procedure on her part wil be just the argument to withdraw all cooperation with the British government; by all the world Powers in and outside the Naval Conference. It will be meaningless for America to arrange with England for freedom of seas and in the same breath find the benefits of a free passage more or less reserved to British only. It will impress Americans once again that it cannot disappear from European politics in favour of British diplomacy in Europe if she wants to secure for herself key to power and keep England under restraint. It will be idle for her to barter with England for free seas (without any further pressure) if fruits of peace and future safeguard to great Britain are meant more for England than for any other power including herself. Well may Italy resist in one way or another diplomacy may dictate. It has a stake in her exports to India if Italian commerce is dislodged, not by Indians but by the British while she continues a conference safeguarding British Empire. The imperial preference in India will not only pilling Indian industry but is a menace to the Naval Conference and to world peace. Japan is already irritated. America is perhaps giving a long rope to Britain to show herself fully, or perhaps thinks too much of the solution of freedom of seas at British hands to realize annulment of this freedom in favour of England. Holland has raised her little finger of protest.

I wish that Indian mill owners, the Indian Merchant's Chamber and other Indian bodies and individuals who have followed suit in nasty expression, should ponder over the consequences of the menace of British preference before they finally vote for it anywhere and under any circumstance—Yours, etc.,

"AWAKE."

Extracts from the "Economist", London, of February.

(From Our Calcutta Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, January 22.

....! Whereas the Bombay cotton mills, under normal conditions, yield approximately, three crores of rupees to the central government in terms of income-tax and super-tax, the present revenue from this source has fallen to little above zero, and the condition of the industry is causing much financial embarrassment to the provincial Government, and the local authorities, not excluding the Bombay Port Trust. Apart from revenue considerations, the economic rehabilitation of Bombay is also essential and urgent, in order to re-establish, financial, and market conditions favourable to the flotation of official rupee securities.

In these circumstances it is all but certain that Sir George Schuster's second budget will include, as one of the most important features, higher import duties on cotton piece-goods, possibly as in the case of steel manufactures, differentiating in favour of goods of British origin, comprising goods of a class not at present manufactured, or likely in the near future to be manufactured, in Indian mills.'" P. 237.

(Observations: Revenue is the concern—not the Indian Mill Industry. The concluding remarks are fallacious in as much as they refer to Indian mill production only and conveniently omit present output or that of near future of Lancashire."

"The annual general meeting of the Westminster Bank, Ltd.—Mr. Hugh Tennant's review of past year.—P. 250.

'In face of intense foreign competition it is becoming increasingly difficult for cotton manufactures in certain grades to work at a profit; and in trade so diversified statistics alone show the trend of markets and the measure and character of the displacement of Manchester soft goods. But what concerns us most particularly is that what I may call the "bread and butter" output in the Lancashire mills is unable, by quite 10 per cent, to compete with world prices. The present position is that while in both the American and Egyptian sections the production in finer lines can be worked to a profit, the bulk of the medium and lower goods cannot.

("Observations":—It will be clear that Lancashire wants preference in medium and lower goods and which can be done only if considerations of Indian mills are set aside. Imperial preference will kill Indian mill industry. They require protection to the extent of 10 per cent. They cannot reduce wages to that extent as I will be evident from the following:—

P. 225 'In June the employers, both spinning and weaving, made an effort to secure a reduction in the wages of the operatives of 25 per cent on piece price lists. The claim was strongly resisted by the trade unions, and, despite the intervention of the Ministry of Labour, a lock-out began on July 27th, which lasted for three weeks. Eventually all parties agreed to settle the dispute by arbitration. The arbitration Board, consisting of Sir Rigby Swift, K. C. (chairman), Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Archibald Ross, Mr. C. T. Cramp and Mr. A. G. Walkden, on August 22nd announced that the employers had made out a case for reduction of wages, the reduction being 12 1|2 per cent. on piece price lists, equal to 6.41 per cent on current wages. The operatives, especially those in the weaving section, expressed their dissatisfaction with the award of the arbitration board. Since than several meetings have been held of the Operative Weavers Amalgamation, and in October it was decided to make an application for an advance in wages of 25 per cent. in piece price rates, for a rise of Sh. 2|6d. in the £ on current wages. The employers definitely rejected the demand, and a ballot of the operatives as to whether the claim could be pressed is now taking place. It cannot be said that that the year 1930 had started with any feeling of optimism in Lancashire with regard to immediate future. The facts of the situation must be recognised and so far very little has been done to reduce production costs so as to enable Lancashire goods to compete successfully against the products of other countries. This is the problem which faces Lancashire to-day. Unless means can be found whereby goods can be placed in distributing centres abroad at the same prices as competitors', no improvement can be expected.

The wage problem is to hang till Indian Legislators come to rescue It must be their (i.e., English) burden but it is now sought to be imposed upon India! If the imperial preference is kicked out they will have to face lock outs. The devil is at their doors and India is being fooled in the name of protection to the Indian Mill Industry.

The two competitive advantages which Lancashire possesses in the inherited skill of the operatives and a climate specially suitable for cotton spinning are diminishing, owing to the increasing skill of her rivals, now aided by up-to-date textile and "air-humidifying" machinery. It should be borne in mind, however, that both in the readjustment of loom arrangements and in technique of mixing cotton with silk and rayon, much good work has been done during the past year. But without a much greater co-ordination of individual producers followed by scientific rationalisation, the problem confronting Lancashire will not be solved. To this end the scheme of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation still holds the field. During its year of existence, this corporation has come to an agreement with 75 companies controlling 7,250,000 spindles and 20,000|- looms, and it is understood that possibly 20 more companies will join, bringing the total of spindles upto 10 millions. The development of this project will be watched with considerable interest and its success will be a great stimulus to the cotton industry."

("Observations"):—There is another combine under formation mentioned on the same page "The combined Egyptian Mills, Ltd which now controls over 3,000,000 spindles. It is reported that other schemes of a similar nature are under consideration embracing the manufacturing side also.

Any project can be started if India is generous enough to extend its patronage. That 10 per cent. level can be obtaine at the expense of—not of Lancashire but of India! The whole paper is full with numerous reports and facts which throw a flood of light on the manipulations of the Indian Budget towards Lancashire interests Therefore "AWAKE."

Madras.—The "Times" of Ceylon is informed that a number of undergraduates at Ceylon University College despatched on the 12th instant a message to Mahatma Gandhi sympathising with his non-violent war of Independence —Free Press.

Salem.—The Salem Municipal Council adjourned "sine-die" by unanimous decision of the Council as a mark of protest against arrest of Mr. Sen Gupta.—Free Press.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

—:o:—

Do They Require Protection?

"NO" SAYS MR. J. SALDANHA.

Mr. Jerome A. Saldanha, M.L.C. (Madras) spoke on the question of minorities in the Indian Constitution with special reference to the protection of the rights of Christians on Saturday last before a large audience at Bandra, under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Aloysian Association. Mr. Dao Rodriques presided.

WHAT ARE MINORITIES?

The lecturer found it difficult to define the term 'minorities', as so many castes and sub-castes and out-castes among Hindus claimed protection as minorities along with Mahomedans, Sikhs, Jains, Indian Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and in Madras even women were treated as a minority community and given reservation of seats along with other minorities in the recent local self-government legislation. Mr. Saldanha thought that the utmost the fair sex deserved was the removal of sex-bar in the legislative bodies and that the inter-play of sexes should be tried before giving women reservation of seats. If found necessary, and that the number of communities for special treatment as minorities should be reduced to a few, namely, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Depressed Classes, where each numbered less than 50 per cent. and not less than one-hundredth of the population.

PROTECTION TO ALL.

As to the rights of minorities, their special grievances arose less from racial, national or linguistic discriminations than from claims based on religion, caste or custom, but such rights were secured by the existing laws and practice with due regard not only to liberty in the profession and practice of religion, but equal and impartial protection to all religions, with guarantees for 'autonomy' of religious institutions, castes and communities and deep respect to usages and customs and languages of all communities.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The question of 'education' required according to tenets of certain religions, like the Catholic and Muslim religions, to be guaranteed in our constitutional law was one that had been urged with much force; but it was pointed out that it was a world-wide controversy between the Church and the State, which had to be fought in our future legislative bodies and between ecclesiastical and State authorities under the existing laws. As to the public employment under the existing law and practice, no person could be prejudiced in regard to state appointments by reason of his religion, caste or creed. For all practical purposes these personal laws could and should be reduced to Declaration of Rights in our new Reforms Act, as they have been to a large extent in the Nehru Committee's Report.

By far the majority of grievances against the State were common to all communities—national, not strictly communal—and whatever grievances were purely communal could be more easily redressed in joint electorates by the minorities commanding the majority, by means of clever manipulation of votes of the minorities in the fights at elections among 'rival parties' and candidates and with reservation of seats for the minorities. The rival candidates among minorities would and could have a wider national field for their outlook and operations. Separate communal electorates would not only retard the growth of national spirit, but drive the majority into a hostile camp more often than not on purely communal questions and the majority members would by sheer force of numbers defeat the minority members.

The lecturer appealed to Indian Christians to bear in mind that because they were Christians they had not ceased to be 'Indians', of wose hoary magnificent civilisation and culture they had reason to be more proud than Romans and Greeks.

Mr. Saldanha stood for representation of all communities on proportion to their population as recommended by the All-India Parties' Conference.

He urged that the most urgent necessity for safeguarding Christian rights was 'civic organisations' especially among Catholics side by side with their religious organisations—for fostering the 'civic cult' to counteract the apathy shown by them in respect to political and civic rights and duties.

CHRISTIAN DEMANDS.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings agreed wit the lecturer that joint electorate with reservation of seats was the most suitable way of solving the electoral problem. Christians should be content with reservation if this was granted to other minor communities. He also emphasized the need of Catholic organisations. The Christian communities must unite and make themselves heard in the councils of the nation.

THE NON-VIOLENT WAR.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

certain of his own valuations and methods and that his fierce exertion for defence are unnecessary, wasteful and a little foolish. He has a slight sense of inferiority. The onlookers perceive it and he himself "senses a loss of public support." He realises that the Satyagrahi's courage is higher than mere physical bravery of recklessness. This dumbfounds and troubles him and fills him with self-distrust. If the Satyagrahi still continues to show respect towards his opponent and appeals to his better nature and finer instincts, his fear of humiliation goes and his anger fades.

MORAL JIU JITSU.

The tendency of non-violent resistance is to remove fear, anger and to give instead a feeling of security, sympathy and good-will. Consequently this operates to remove cruelty pride, lust and hardness. When the onlookers see the Satyagrahi's courage and fortitude, his generosity and good-will, and his repeated offers to settle the matter fairly and peaceably and in the open, the public sympathy and support shift slowly or perhaps suddenly to the Satyagrahi. Non-violent resistance functions like moral Jiu-Jitsu, and causes the attacker to lose his moral balance. He loses his moral support. The leverage of a superior wisdom and love subdues the rough direct force or physical strength of his opponent.

THE WILL TO CONQUER.

The spectacle of bravely endured suffering creates plenty of emotion in the opponent. "If there is a crowd present" this tends to heighten the suggestibility of the attacker, and he becomes amenable to compromise. But the understanding will be more emotional than intellectual, a matter of inner attitude. Imagination and suggestion together are much stronger than conscious will-power and eventually the attacker gives up his militant aggressive attitude.

The Satyagrahi has an indomitable will to victory and is prepared to endure any suffering This "Will to conquer" is an important condition of Victory. To be willing to suffer and die for a cause is an incontestable proof of sincere belief and perhaps in most cases the only incontestable proof. Strong conviction of any sort is very contagious and stimulating. That is another factor contributing towards the success of his cause.

"The whole Western World with its fondness for violence and yet its knowledge of Christian and Buddhist ethics, is in a state of inner conflict and disintegrated personality and needs a sort of psycho-analysis and suggestion to free it." It seems that this new kind of war has begun, the hearts of soldiers have become new weapon. Ahimsa and Satyagraha promise to revolutionise human relations, on a new basis.

SENSATIONAL JUNAGADH TRIAL.

—:o:—

Sentence Reduced From 38 To 3 Years.

(From A Correspondent.)

Khan Bahadur M I Kadri, Chief Judge Junagad State, recently delivered Judgment in an appeal against the conviction and sentence in the case popularly known as the Sodhana Murder Case, which had caused great sensation in Kathiawar.

In this case 12 Sindhis of Sodhana stood charged with murder, grievous hurt, simple hurt, unlawful assembly, rioting and criminal trespass and were convicted on all count by the sessions judge of Junagad who had inflicted a sentence of 38 years, 20 years being the substantive sentence.

The evidence for the Crown was conflicting, and who did what could not be brought home to any of the accused. No intention to cause death could be proved nor could any enmity with the deceased be established. Nevertheless, the sessions judge, convicted all the accused and sentenced them as above.

Against the conviction and sentence an appeal was filed. In the course of the judgment Khan Bahadur Kadri disagreed with the Sessions Judge on many issues and held the conviction for murder and grievous hurt to be illegal. He maintained the conviction for simple hurt only and reduced the sentence of 38 years to less than that of as many months, i.e., three years.

PATIALA ENQUIRY?

Sir Chimanlal Contradicts Report.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad asks us to state that there is no truth in the report that he has been appointed a member of the Patiala Inquiry Committee and that he knows nothing about such a committee being appointed.

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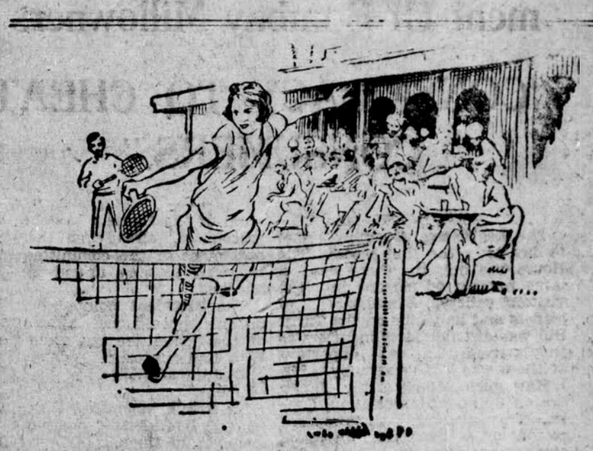

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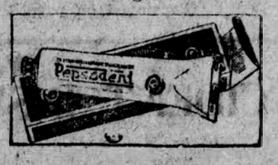

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TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1930.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

JAPAN LAYS ITS CASE BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Chamanlal's Strong Indictment Of Bombay Millowners.

"CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT CONSUMERS."

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day after the Holi recess. The House was full, and there was a large number of persons in the visitors' gallery. A number of leaflets and handbills on the Tariff Bill was distributed to members as they arrived. The most important of these was a statement by Mr. I. Kawaguchi, Agent of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Osaka. This examines the proposed cotton duties from the Japanese standpoint and replies to Sir George Rainy's memorandum. It urges on the members that Pandit Malaviya's amendment should completely satisfy Indian requirements, as it would protect the Indian product and does not involve discrimination, and therefore, does not endanger India's export trade with non-British countries, and will not injure Lancashire, which possesses natural advantage in specialising in fine counts. On the other hand, Mr. Chetty's amendment would be unreasonable and unwarranted discrimination. The statement particularly emphasises that discrimination against Japan in the bleached trade, the coloured trade and in dhoties is utterly indefensible from the view-point of the Indian Industry and the Indian consumer and that such discrimination only aims at securing protection for Lancashire against severe competition which Lancashire apprehends from Japan.

Another pamphlet was by a number of leading Indian firms protesting against the proposal to raise super-tax and income-tax.—

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya, Mr. Chaudhry and Mr. S. Mukerji were sworn in. The President announced that Mr. Ajitprasad Sinha had been elected to the Standing Committee on Roads vice Mr. Ganganand Sinha, resigned. Before commencement of election of three members to fill vacancies caused by resignations of Messrs. Sherwani, Mittra and Ganganauda Sinha to the Public Accounts Committee Pandit Nilkantha Das raised a point of order that the Committee was elected for two years only and should have ceased to exist on 31st December 1929. He held that elections could not be held under the rules to fill the vacancies.

Sir B. L. Mitter pointed out that the members of the Accounts Committee were elected for the life of the Assembly and the extension of the life of the House extended their term also.

The President held that the objection should have been raised before the motion was made and carried by the House and any objection at the present stage was too late. The House thereafter held the elections.

HAJ STANDING COMMITTEE.

Sir Frank Noyce next moved the election of five Moslem members on the Standing Haj Committee. Mr. Das pointed out that members of the House had not been supplied with copies of the Haj Enquiry Committee's report and were not in a position to discuss the report.

Mr. Aney did not oppose the motion but protested against the bad procedure of asking the House to accept a recommendation of a Committee Report which had not been made available to members.

Mr. Shafi Daudi held that the question of appointment of the Committee was an old one and had been discussed by the House several times. The Haj Committee had merely accepted the proposal of the House. As the Haj season was already on the appointment of the committee was regarded as very urgent by the Muslims.

The President pointed out that no one opposed the appointment of the Committee but some members had protested against the procedure adopted by the Government.

Sir Frank submitted that there was no intention of depriving the members of their privilege. The motion had been brought in as the matter was regarded as one great urgency.

The House accepted the motion and the President fixed 19th as the last day for nominations and 23rd for elections.

DUTY ON SILVER.

The House next allowed Sir George Schuster to introduce the bill for excise duty on silver. After the Finance Member had explained that the Indian Financial Bill which was introduced on 28th February included a proposal for a levy for customs duty of 4 annas per ounce on silver bullion and coin. If that proposal was accepted the effect would be to raise the internal price of silver which would give corresponding bounty to local producers of silver on so much of their output as was sold in India.

It was proposed to impose a countervailing excise duty on silver produced in India, power being taken to exempt any silver produced in India and exported out of India.

INDICTMENT AGAINST BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

Dewan Chamanlal resuming his speech on the motion to consider the Tariff Bill took another hour mostly explaining his indictment against Bombay Millowners. Mr. Chamanlal asked what case had been made out for protection. Had it been proved that the cost of production in Bombay mills was higher than in Lancashire and Japan? On the contrary Lancashire paid its labour higher wages and engaged them for shorter hours and paid millions in respect of health, unemployment insurance and education of workers. Japan, too, paid much higher wages to its labour than Indian Millowners, worked them lesser hours, spent huge sums on workers' food, school and theatre.

"MOST SWEATED LABOUR."

On the other hand Indian labour was the most sweated. Neither Lancashire nor Japan had any illegitimate advantage over India. Why should not then India be able to compete with them successfully. Sir George Rainy's figures showed that Indian mills production was not receding but had captured a large portion of Lancashire goods in recent years. Where was the case for spoonfeeding and propping up this industry? Dewan Chamanlal said that there was no competition from Japan in respect of "Dhoties." Why penalise Japan in the matter of "Dhoties" and coloured goods and white bleached goods. "The fact is by Government proposals the competition between Japan and Lancashire would be killed in the goods we are not producing and Lancashire will get the price it wants."

"CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT CONSUMER."

Continuing Dewan Chamanlal declared that there was a conspiracy between Treasury Benches and millowners to cheat the consumer and said, "Here is a Japa-

(Continued on page 7.)

KIDNAPPING SC... PRESS.

—:o:—

Arrests Made Alre...

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 17.

A kidnapping scare is prevalent in Hyderabad City. For some time past people have been agitated by the sudden disappearance of young children. The City Police arrested during the week-end a woman alleged to belong to a gang of forty persons passing as beggars. Police investigations are proceeding. The missing children are said to be mainly girls of tender age and it is alleged they have been kidnapped to be sold up-country.—A. P.

JAPAN AND COTTON DUTIES.

—:o:—

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 17,

Replying ot a question Mr. Henderson stated that the Government had received a communica- complaining against the discrimination fom the Japanese Governmen atory effect of the proposed Indian Cotton Duties on Japanese goods. posed etaoin bi shrdlu cmfw m Mr. Henderson added that the Government of India must necessarily be consulted before a reply could be made to Japan.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING

LONDON, March 17.

Departing for Paris after conferring with Premier MacDonald and Stimson separately, Mr. Tardieu left Bhind more hopeful feeling in the conference circles. Though hitherto the Franco-Itarian deadlock has not been relaxed it is understood that the Conference is consdering a scheme by which France will consent to keep limited and specified number of ships in the Mediterranean while Britain, through her command of the Staits of Gibraltar, should act as the guaranntor.—Reuter.

FILM PRODUCERS FALL OUT.

Studio Proprietor In A Fix.

Arising from a dispute between the partners of the Vishnu Film Co., an interlocutary motion was made by Mr. Mayashanker M. Bhat for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of a film entitled "Veer Hak" pending the disposal of an inter-pleader suit filed by him against the disputing partners.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Engineer for the first defendant Sorabji N. Bhathena and Mr. Davar for the second defendant.

The defendants as partners of the Vishnu Film Co. produced the film at the studio of the plaintiff who was paid Rs. 4,500 for developing it. Subsequently, the defendants quarrelled among themselves and the first defendant had claimed the film from him. The second defendant also claimed the film, and had served a notice on the plaintiff not to part with it to the first other defendant. As the defendants claimed adversely to each other, plaintiff was unable to part with the negative film.

The first defendant had filed a criminal complaint against the plaintiff for breach of trust for refusing to deliver the film to him. The plaintiff had, therefore, filed an inter-pleader suit to decide the claim as between the defendants. Pending the disposal of that suit, he prayed for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Engineer contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to withhold the film from the first defendant. The second defendant's claim to a lieu on the film as an unpaid vendor could not be sustained in law. Counsel stated that the plaintiff had filed the suit in collusion with the second defendant. This charge was denied by Mr. Davar on behalf of the second defendant.

His Lordship was unable to decide the issue on the present application without further materials, and directed the trial of the issue and the hearing of the suit to be taken up on June 19.

... March 17.

... has been ... for ... on ... leave ... ight ... Hon'ble ... Jackson, Gove... Bengal, for a period of four months from 9th May 1930 or such later date as may be found convenient.

His Majesty King Emperor has been pleased to approve appointment of His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson to act as Governor of Bengal during His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson's absence.

His Majesty King Emperor has been pleased to approve appointment of Hon'ble Mr. James David Sifton to act as Governor of Bihar and Orissa during His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson's absence.

MASS SATYAGRAHA BY G.I.P.. STRIKERS.

WOMEN PICKETERS KEEP OUT "LOYALISTS."

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary has issued the following statement with regard to the strike situation:—

"For full 45 days, the valiant G. I. P. workers have been keeping on the fight in spite of all the severe hardships and sufferings that they have been put to. The fight which they are keeping on is purely a fight for bare justice. The refusal of reinstatement of all strikers, has been maintained by the Administration as the necessary condition of resuming duty by the selected few. The Bhusaval trouble has become an eye-opener to those, who thought themselves well-counselled in asking the Union to retreat unconditionally. This could not, however, be provided, and hence the Central Strike Committee unanimously arrived at the conclusion of continuing the strike till an honourable settlement, as proposed by the Central Strike Committee at its previous sitting on 5th instant is being made with the Union. Though over a month and a half has passed neither the Agent, nor the Railway Board are prepared to enter into any communication with the Union. Ever since the 15th instant passed, the Union is daily receiving wires, letters, and personal interviews—all expressing one common complaint of non-reinstatement and even registering the names. The "Loyalists", being properly given this dose, have again joined the fight and with a determined aim are going to hold on. This has, however baffled the Agent and the Railway Board.

WOMEN PICKETERS.

These fresh additions of strikers are swelling every moment, with a strong solidarity, who are determined to effect a successful mass Satyagraha. At Kalyan Satyagraha was effective in blocking the whole clerical staff, and at Bhusaval it kept out 250 men. The Bhusaval Satyagraha was unique as there the ladies picketted with the result that the clerical staff felt ashamed to join duty. Nagpur has publicly declared its full determination of holding on, till all are taken on duty unconditionally. Several meetings were held on all our the line and the reports are encouraging.

I on behalf of all the strikers, would therefore, earnestly appeal to the public, to give their sympathetic and helping hand, and subscribe towards the success to come.

G. I. P. OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

—:o:—

NED DELHI, March 17.

Official news from G. I. P. Railway Administration states that approximately 50 per cent. of the strikers have applied to b ereinstated.—A. P.

The King has approved of appointment of Lieut.-General Sir K. Wigram I.A., as Colonel of 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

POST OKHA NEWS.

Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date 17/3.—S. S. "Axenfels" (Line: Hansa; Agents: Messrs. Lione Edwards & Co., Ltd., Bombay), arried at Port Okha on 17th instant with 1,250 tons of carg.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE GREAT MARCH.

(MARCH 12TH 1930.)

(BY HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR.)

(Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar is a Professor in the Department of Economics and Sociology at the University of Wisconson, U. S. A. He returned to India only a few weeks ago and is now a member of the first batch of Satyagrahis whom Mahatmaji is leading.)

My Dear Mr. Brevli,

As I said to you at our last interview I might be able to write to you my impressions of the Great March from day to day. Inasmuch as I am a participant observer. I choose to communicate to you my ideas and impressions in an informal manner. You are at liberty to share this letter and subsequent daily reports with the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle."

I returned to the Ashram on the eve of the Great March, to be precise at 7-15 p.m. on the 11th. On the way to the Ashram from Ahmedabad, the clouds of dust raised by automobiles, tongas and bullock-carts—all travelling pell-mell in either direction—had made me realise vividly that the great event was forthcoming within twelve hours. The vast congregation of people at the Ashram, hustling to and fro, were trying to find their way to the prayer-grounds. I myself went to the usual prayer-grounds and saw people, Ashramites as well as visitors, craning their necks to discover what was happening down below on the sands of the Sabarmati. Immediately I saw a congregation of about 10,000 people crowded together in a circular form. Surely, the Mahatma is the centre of this circle: said I to myself; and in no time I darted forth to this new place of worship. A sanctified place of worship it undoubtedly was: a temple, a mosque or a church in the spiritual sense is not made of bricks and mortar. The structure made of bricks and mortar becomes hallowed by the fact of worshippers congregating there. Wherever there are two or more gathered together—or, even one individual—to glorify God there surely is the true place of worship.

THE LAST "DARSHAN."

As I said, there must have been about 10,000 people assembled for prayer—to be more exact, for the "last" "darshan" of the Great Saint. The congregational singing had already begun, Gandhi was soon to deliver his "last" lecture—I am stumped for the right word: it wasn't a speech or a lecture in the accepted meaning of those words, nor by any stretch of imagination could it be called a sermon.

Everybody was eager to listen to the precious words that would flow from the lips of their beloved Leader. And this overpowering eagerness made things uncomfortable for everybody concerned: there were rhythmic waves of pressure from the rear to the front, three and even four rows of persons sitting in front of the standing line being compelled to stand up and thereby add to the general confusion.

I lost no time in constituing myself a self-appointed volunteer to keep order in the rear and request people to sit down and refrain from talking. I think I discharged my self-imposed responsibilities quite well.

CLARION CALL.

The Mahatma delivered his message; it was a clarion call to the nation to be in dead earnest and make an end of foreign yoke. There was nothing new in what he said; the manner in which he spoke made all the difference in the world. "This may be my last address," said the great soul in a resonant tone. The Congress President and the Congress organication must be obeyed. The iniquities of the present regime must be done away with, but the goal is to be achieved by love for all, including Englishmen and by self-imposed suffering for our people.

The worship over, the crowd began to make its way toward the Mahatma's residence. We formed a cordon on either side of Gandhiji accompanied by some of the women Ashramites, and escorted them safely to Gandhiji's residence. On the way I presented myself before the Mahatma and made a reverential bow to him. Some of the Ashramites had told me during the evening worship that there was a rumour afloat accusing me of being a deserter; so, I queried of the Mahatma whether he had full confidence in my turning up in time for the Great March. Smilingly and with a most cheerful countenance he replied, "I am very happy to see you back. I have been assuring people that Haridas will certainly come back in time." This statement of Gandhiji's pleased me most.

People by the hundreds filled up every inch of space round about the group of buildings where Gandhiji's was having last minute conference with a number of Ashramites and citizens of Ahmedabad. It took us every bit of half an hour to clear the grounds of the darshan-seekers. The crowd persisted in reappearing on the grounds because the air was tense with rumours of Gandhiji's internment. The Mahatma himself showed not the least sign of being ruffled or put out; he kept up his usual sense of humour even though as I sensed it, he seemed resigned to being prevented from leading his faithful band of seventy-eight.

I packed my knapsack and went out to see my friends one of whom brought me a small medical kit. Some time I may take an opportunity to give you my idea of an ideal "healer"—what sort of man he should be, what things he should carry with him, etc.

RUMOUR OF ARREST.

The evening was yet young. The moon was shining resplendently. The evening air was intoxicating—or, mustn't one speak of the air around the Ashram as being "intoxicating"? There was peace above in the heavens—in the hearts of men and women down below was a riot of tumult. At 11-30 dame rumour had predicted Gandhi's internment. The roadside was bestrewn with men, women and children. Here and there men and women formed themselves into small knots; with bated breath they were awaiting "the moment" when Gandhi might be arrested In low whispers they talked on all sorts of things ranging from the "saintly" quality of Gandhi to the "satanic" character of the system of Government, from the epics to politics, from God to the mundane necessities, of Gandhi and his band on the trip.

11-30 came and went—Gandhi was still in our midst. The tenseness was relieved, people began to breathe freely though somewhat uneasily. I remained awake until 1-30 a.m. of the day of the Great March. Having had a sleep of less than three hours, I was awakened by the rising bell at 4. As usual the prayer was held at the prayer-grounds, but to-day there was being heard loud singing from the roadside. The punditji was leading in congregational prayer and singing the darshan-seekers who had stayed out all night.

At the conclusion of the prayer the presiding spirit of the Ashram expressed his full confidence in God and referring to the groundless rumour of his arrest at 11.30 p.m. of the 11th, he said he got a fresh realisation that morning of the Gita text "Thy duty consists in the performance of the allotted task, not in the expectation of the reward thereof." He exhorted the womenfolk of the Ashram to be prepared to undertake all the responsibilities of conducting the Ashram by themselves inasmuch as all men would have ere long to join the fight and get arrested.

During the last two months I have been keenly observing and studying Gandhiji: this man of peace has about reached the climax of grim determination. I sensed that unbreakable resolve in his message to the Ashramites this morning.

THE SEND-OFF.

Immediately after the prayer I followed Mr. Mahatma to his residence and presented him a small silver image of a cow which was entrusted to me by my friend Meherally (of the Bombay Youth League fame) who in the first instance had been given that image by somebody anonymously. The Mahatma looked at the image of cow, pondered a bit, had his face lit up by a peculiar radiance, and said to his secretary Kusumben, "Please take good care of this—it may be of value someday. In some national emergency it may be auctioned off for a handsome amount of money ...." Having fulfilled the task entrusted to me, I went to my room happily and cheerfuly and attended to the packing of my knapsack.

At 6-30 a.m., sharp, the first batch of Civil Resisters took their places in a column two abreast, with the greatest man of the world as their captain. Ashramites and self-consituted volunteers from among the spectators had to form cordons on either side to protect us from the rush of the huge crowd that had gathered there. Every inch of space was occupied from the Ashram to almost a mile. Those of the Ashramites who were left behind were congratulating us all on being the privileged first-batchers and wishing us success. With ringing sincerity they assured us that they would soon follow us—either to the sea-coast or to the prison-house. Young girls were making "kum-kum" marks on the forehead of the volunteers and sticking the sacred rice on top of those marks. They gave us a hearty and cheerful send-off; happiness was in their hearts as well as ours. It seemed as though we were celebrating a great triumphal march—or, to change the metaphor we were going to a wedding, not to the prison-house.

A SEA OF HUMANITY.

The leader took his place at the head of the seventy-eight. The Pundit began to play upon the mono-string (ek-tara) and sang Gandhiji's favourite song whose substance I give herewith: "The true Vaishnava is he who sympathises with others' miseries, who does not pride himself upon an altruistic act; who greets all, censures none and keeps his thoughts, words and deeds pure; who being an equalitarian, renounces desires; who looks upon other women as his mother, never utters a falsehood, never puts his hands upon others' wealth; who is never overpowered by worldly desires and in whose heart is firm renunciation."

Then began the historic march, our beloved captain setting the pace. You might imagine he would not be able to walk fast. There is hardly a man of his age who can walk faster than the Mahatma; there are many youngmen, who have to run a ttimes tokeep pace with him.

Before the procession started, every inch of available space was occupied, as I said a while ago, for almost a whole mile. The route for seven miles resembled a sea of humanity through which we had to wade. You could at no time for seven miles see the beginning of the procession—you might almost say, it was a beginningless, unending procession. The huge crowd would have pressed in upon us from either side but for the spontaneous action of those walking nearest to us who formed a cordon on either side. Hardly had we walked for five minutes when I realised that what we were breathing was, not the pure country air but nine-tenths dust and one-tenth air. The cordons worked effectively througout the seven mile march, but now and then a break would occur in the chain. Once a C. I. D. man, a very amiable person, who calls me Haridasbhai, helped to keep people off and persuaded some persons to fill up the gap in the cordon. When a C. I. D. men, in spite of his ignorance and simple-mindedness, feels this way, it is high time the truth were known. No Government can manufacture loyalty.

CROSSING THE SABARMATI.

It is a tribute to the self-control and discipline of our people which also is a guarantee of their fitness for Swaraj—that despite such a huge crowd our progress was not impeded. We arrived at Ellis Bridge (a distance of over three miles) in forty-five minutes, i.e.,

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We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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